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The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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THOMAS I. HALL.
R. W. National Grand Supreme Ruler of the National Grand Tabernacle of Galilean Fisherman.

THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR

For the Afro-American is Industrial Education—The League at Work Again—Death's Doings—Personals.

New Haven, Conn., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The last meeting of the New Haven branch of the Afro-American League this season was held in the chapel of the Dix Avenue Congregational church Monday evening, July 21st. Rev. Miller, the president, opened the meeting, showing the plan and need of the Afro-American League in this and other cities and what the league has done. He then introduced Mr. Morning, a graduate of Yale University, as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Morning's essay was on "Education for the Negro," and this was to be the topic of discussion for the evening. Mr. Morning showed in his excellent paper that it is by brains and ability one is to be judged in these days, and education will tell. "Education," he said, "is not merely knowledge but knowledge put into practical use." Mr. Jones, of Florida, who was acting as secretary, arose and said that it is not necessary nor possible for all of us to be doctors, ministers nor lawyers, but we need industrial education; we need to have farmers, blacksmiths, joiners, etc. He also told how with a little education he rose from an employee to a successful employer. After other able and eloquent addresses by Rev. Miller, Mes- Grifin and Crawford, who said that the Negro *youth* has advantages now which he never has had before, and that he is judged by what he really is—not what his ancestors were—and that it behooves him to be a man in every sense of the word, and take advantages of these opportunities. The meeting adjourned. After the meeting a collection was taken up to aid Rev. Miller in his civil rights appeal case. This closes the meetings of the Afro-American League until next September when the League will open again, Thanks to the preserving and manly efforts of Rev. Miller, Messrs. Godette, Baldwin, A. Skinner, H. Scott, Sargent and others, the league has prospered and has did some good. In this last meeting the chapel was nearly full of persons while when they started the league meetings it was only half full. The members of the league have discussed and received information on questions which effect and mold the destinies of our race. Now some people say that the New Haven branch of the Atro-American League has acomplished nothing besides talking and showing ones knowledge.

With so few regular members and in so short a time it would be almost impossible for the league to do much towards helping our young men in good positions, but if the League grows as it is growing at the present time and the people are united, it is then possible to secure those benefits which we desire. Then also I think it is a gain to those who have attended the meetings of the league to understand by hearing men of sense put forth their opinions, those things which help and impede the progress of our race. For until we understand those things which help to advance our race and take advantage of them we can never take our place as a race among the nations of the world. If we band together with a determination to make the most of our abilities and help cach other we will advance much faster than we now are. We hope when the League opens next September we will see the people of New Haven taking a renewed interest in the League and will do all they can to march onward and upward in the race of life.

That North and South Question Again

CHICAGO, July, 21, 1890:—Editor of THE FREEMAN: Mr. W. H. D, has offered your paper (July the 19th) a criticism of my remarks on "Why Afro-Americans do not succeed in the North." His criticism covers the following points, and accompanying comments. First: that the ignorant Negroes who come from the south are teaching the wise northern ones a lesson. Second: they come north from their high schools and colleges, well stocked farms and business houses. Third: the southern Afro-American is an independent free and easy specimen of humanity, and can boast of his many colored statesmen, Congressmen, Legislators, ex-Governors, colleges sending out hundreds of graduates annually for higher and nobler purpose. I think Mr. D. has magnified the St. Louis Afro several times too many. He has drawn up his imagination as he would have the St. Louis Afro, but not what they are. He would demonstrate to me that the Afro of his city are all industrious, inteliigent men of business qualites, sending out hundreds of graduates annually. I am sorry to say that few come here, only the graduates from the gambling tables, race tracks and other various degraded professions. They have no ambition to elevate themselves and try and make as bad an impression on those who are intelligent as their ignorance will permit. They do not understand, it is the trouble with the whole race, a little education with no judgement has made the black man abhorrent. What we want is facts, not supposition. Why St. Louis Afro-Americans have organized a society on emigration, I do not know. Mr. Davis are you coming north? If you are we will treat yon white.

A. A. White.

GAINING A FIRM FOOT-HOLD.

THE FREEMAN, an illustrated colored newspaper, published in Indianapolis by Edward E. Cooper, is gradually gaining a permanent foothold among the colored people of the United States. It is ably edited and well printed.—Danville (Ills.) News.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

In Nebraska as it Affects Afro-Americans—Political Bearings—The Social World of Omaha—Notes.

Omaha, Neb., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The voters of Nebraska will be expected to vote at the coming State election, for or against an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the sale of allspirituous liquors. Although Nebraska is bordered by Iowa and Kansas, prohibition States; the liquor men are making a vigorous fight, and the probabilities are they will carry the state in favor of liquor. I am informed that we have an organization of colored men in the city, known as the "Anti-Prohibition club." The Republicans of Douglass county have endorsed Dr. Mercer, of this city, for Nebraska's next governor. The colored Republicans of this city have in reserve a staunch colored Republican whom they propose to offer as a candidate for representative to the Nebraska legislature, from this district.

An elegant gold watch is being contested by Mrs. Dr. M. O. Rickett and Mrs. Judge Peyton.

Dr. M. O. Ricketts will be the only colored delegate from this county to the State convention.

Mrs. Essie Fry Cook, of Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. C. E. Coleman, 2222 Chicago street.

Messrs M. L. Wilson, T. P. Mohammitt, V. B. Walker and C. Anderson are contesting for a handsome Masonic apron to cost $25.

The Ladies Court gave an encampment at the residence of Mrs. Gabriel Young, North 27th street, the 15th for the benefit of the club. Refreshments were served in great abundance.

The Rev. John Williams, who is taking a theological course at Fanburg College, Minnesota, has returned to pastor St. Phillipps church, 19th and Cumings streets, as usual during vacation. After graduating next year, Rev. Williams will be stationed here permanently.

The maids and pages of the Daughters of the Tabnernacle, gave a "tent" at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner 10th and Fernan streets, Thursday afternoon, the 17th. The program consisted of recitations and singing, and the little folks had a most pleasant and happy time.

While this letter is going to press the Pioneer Dramatic club will be in the heigth of mirth and pleasure, occassioned by their excursion to "Weeping Water," where they expect to picnic during the day, and render one of their interesting dramas in the evening at the city opera house. The next issue will contain a full account of the days proceedings.

On August 1st the Webster street A. M. E. Sunday School will give a picnic excursion to Lincoln, Neb., where they expect to be joined by the A. M. E. Sunday School of that city, for a day of amusement in one of the beautiful groves, of which that section is noted. The party will be under the management of Rev. W. A. Moore, pastor of the church.

The entertainment to be given by Rough Ashler Lodge, F. and A. M., August 1st, at Farfield Hall, 1515 Howard street, is looked forward with much interest, as this is one of the most popular fraternities of the city, and as the committee is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the many guest expected to be present. A number of the Excelsior Lodge are lending valuable assistance, and success is assured. The musical and literary exercises will be under the management of Prof. M. L. Wilson, whose indefatigable efforts ensures success every time. At twelve o'clock the gay and festive guests will begin to "trip the light fantastic toe," under the manatement of Messrs V. B. Walker and T. P. Mohammitt.

AN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Not What he Seemed—The Washington Schools—Secret Societies in Action—Acquiring Real Estate—After Pensions—Our Representative on a Jaunt.

Washington, D. C. Special to THE FREEMAN.

While strolling down Seventh street the other morning my attention was called to an ordinary looking individual who seemed to have no particular calling in life, standing near the corner. After making inquiries as to the gentleman named, I was informed that it was Mr. Jonas Cooper, assistant superintendent of the Industrial Training school for colored youths, and a very useful individual he is. Mr. Cooper is a master machinist, and has been an able and efficient employee of the district for several years. He and Mr. Hill established the present school for the colored youth and their work will ever remain a living monument to their memory when they have gone beyond the River of Time. The school system here is the best in the United States. The teachers, as a general rule are efficient and honorable persons. For instance there is Prof. Cook, the superintendent, Rev. Dr. Grimke, trustee, Prof. Ellis Brown, principal, Miss Parthenia Woodson, Miss Edna Hand, and a host of other ladies and gentlemen who are connected with the schools are able and recognized educators. Really the only complaint the people have to make is that they need more school houses in certain localities so that better accommodations will be had, as there are a number of children who do not attend school, and make as their excuse that they can't be accommodated.

The total population of this city is reported at 231,455. Ballot reform is not needed here, as no one is allowed to vote. White and colored are equal upon that issue here.

THE FREEMAN will be found on sale at all the Union News Co's. stands, Dr. J. H. Beller's drug store, corner 11th and F. streets, N. W., Cornelius Randolph, 608 12th street, N. W., and at the residence of the correspondent, 1133 17th street, N. W., where all orders for the paper will be received and promptty attended to.

Those who are entitled, or think they are entitled to pensions under the recent disability act, passed by Congress, are not allowing the grass to grow beneath their feet. The bill became a law June 27th and from that time to the present date 206,000 applications have been filed in the pension office.

In looking over the roster of secret societies, we find the Grand Army of the Republic, Grand United Order of Fellows, the Masonics, the Samaritans, Knights of Pythias and a number of smaller societies, and not one of them own their own meeting place. Why is it? I believe the Odd Fellows are about to make a start in that direction, but will they succeed? Several times the order has been robbed by committees having charge of the purchasing of property, and would be well for them to go slow this time. They should see that the parties holding the money are under good securities, and not trust to personnal friendship or acquaintanceship.

THE FREEMAN'S man left the capital for a trip over the beautiful Potomac river to Fortress Monroe, Hampton and Norfolk, Va. After boarding the palace steamer, "Lady of the Lake" with a comfortable state room and other surroundings necessary for a pleasant excursion, one could view the bluffs on either side, they being extremely high, and in some places over 100 feet. After entering the Chesapeake Bay with its heaving waves, you catch a glimpse of Old Point Comfort with its strong garrison and war vessels and the soldier's home. A little further on you will see the Ripp Rapps. This place is well known to many old soldiers. We still continue on amid the breezes and beautiful scenery until Norfolk is reached. Before landing we make the acquaintance of C. Williams, who is on his way to Norfolk. He offers his service to guide us to a place where we can get our meals, Mrs. Hannah Regnall's boarding house, where we also found THE FREEMAN, and she praises it highly. I then visited J. J. Parker's boarding house. After introducing THE FREEMAN and informing that gentleman that I was interested in the paper, he offered to give all assistance possible to increase its sale. My next move was a visit to the Bute Street Baptist church, where Sunday School exercises were being held. The services were very interesting. The singing was excellent. The school numbers about three hundred children who were under good discipline, with a handsome core of lady teachers also ably assisted by a number of young men. One of the trustees invited me to a front seat, and introduced me to R. A. Tucker, superintendent of the Sunday School and principal of the day school, who then introduced THE FREEMAN representative who was accorded an ovation at the close of his remarks. A large number of copies were sold, and many people promised to subscribe if some one was selected as agent. S. J. Wiggins, 202 Queen street, one of the most popular barbers of the town, will be pleased to look after the interest of our journal. After a successful business trip, I return to continue my duties in the warm and crowded city.

A NUISANCE OF ST. LOUIS.

(BY BEE.)

THE writer had, for nearly a decade, seen the game of "craps" in progress in the "backs" of different saloons, run and patronized by colored men, but up to about two years ago, had not mastered the intricacies of this prevalent species of gambling. Anxious to know the meaning of "got you faded," "dol' does pass," "oonse die," "dat yo 'leven" and other gutteral and high-keyed grunts and expressions which bespeak the presence of a game of "craps" I, a year or two ago, entered one of the many places where the game runs almost constantly. The place selected was in the very heart of the city and in one of the last buildings in town where one would look for gamblers and gambling. In the center of a plainly furnished room, in the rear of the house, was a long deal table smoothly covered with a blanket secured at the edges. Surrounding this table were men from many different stations of Negro life. Next to one of Hickman's barbers stood a coatless (but evidently "flush") roustabout; and down the line around the table crowding, gruntin., excited and happy were hotel waiters, sleeping-car porters, janitors, teamsters, politicians, gamblers, toughs, thieves and many individuals, who, during a checkered existence, have doubtless been of all these callings and divers others. Midway the table, at one of its longer sides, sat a flashily dressed young mulatto who was running the game. In front of him were two stacks of playing cards, each stack containing about five ordinary full-decks. The backs of those composing one stack were colored red; those of the other colored blue. These formed the stakes for the players, to whom they were retailed at the following rates: Reds, 10c; blues, 25c.

The game of "craps" is played with two dice and is as follows: One of the many players around the table shakes the dice up in his hand and "shoots" them down the table. When they stop rolling, if the total represented by the dots on the top faces of the dice numbers eleven or seven, the "shooter" wins an amount equal to what he has previously wagered on "passing" (or, to speak English, winning.) If this total is twelve or less than four, he don't "pass," or loses. If neither seven, twelve, eleven or a number less than four is exposed, the number which is exposed is called his "point," and he continues "shooting" until he "makes" either his "point" or the now hateful "seven." Hated because "seven" at this stage of the game means he has not "passed" while the sight of his "point" causes him to rejoice that he has won the amount of a wager and to lament that he did not wager every "chip" in his possession.

"Got yo "faded" is equivalent to "I accept your wager" and is accompanied by placing on the board "chips" or money equal in value to the "chips" or money offered by the shooter. Whenever a shooter fails to "pass" he hands the dice to the person standing next to him, who then tries his luck at "shooting the bones." This is the game of craps as regularly laid down, but it has a thousand and one different other phases that would stagger Hayle to explain. "Dol' don't pass" is an offer to bet a dollar that a shooter don't win. "Oonse die," "dat yo 'leven," "two dollar dice," "papa's pants'll soon fit Willie," "good money, pooty dices" and other kindred expressions heard around the crap table are totally irrelevant to the game and are addressed to the dice, and are supposed by the shooters to affect the rolling and stopping of them. They are invariably uttered with a terrific emphasis on the first sylable.

The excitement shown by "crap-shooters" during the progress of a game must be seen to be realized. Every nerve seems strung to the highest pitch. Hundreds of dollars change owners every hour. Such a sight is more than a treat to a student of human character, and equally distasteful, I presume, to the sensitive moralist. Those who engage in this game seem to be the most superstitious. They whisper to the dice, even kiss them, pound them on the table and hand them to some "lucky man" to be squeezed before they are "shot." So far as "lucky men" are concerned my experience of the night named, has taught me how easy it is for one who relies so much on chance as these men do, to believe in "lucky men." There were three at the board. One—the roustabout before referred to—was detected several times "pee-kaying," or holding the dice in one position in his hands instead of rattling them and shoving them along the table instead of rolling them. Another "lucky man," a short man with a dirty yellow complexion and a wilderness of wooly hair, would stand at least two feet from the table and rattle the dice as though he were summoning the New York Police and then swiftly roll them to the farther end of the table and seldom fail to "pass." What was stranger yet, nine times out of ten his point was four or eight, and four times out of five he made it. The third "lucky," who was by common verdict of those playing as well as by his marvelous shooting, a "bad man wid a pair of dice," was a young mullatto dressed in the height of fashion and who wore "diamonds" that would command a second glance of scrutiny from an expert lapidary. The point he made most frequently was ten—a difficult one to make. This man "passed" a dozen or more times in succession, almost every time he "shot." These dice were not "loaded" or in any way "crooked." Of course, after the expose—frequently repeated—of my roustabout marvel I am not prepared to say the "lucky shooters" were as straight as the dice were.

One young man who reminded me very much (though I don't know why) of a sparrow, several times nudged me in the side, threw down four blue "chips" and yelled out, "dol tane eben." I would shake my head in response and he would quickly turn to some one else with the same proposition, which I vaguely understood as an offer to bet a dollar on something or other going on in the room. Watching him closely I saw him loose three dollars in as many successive bets; the next time he challenged me, I threw a dollar on his chips and before I could draw a long breath my dollar was in his pocket, the four blue cards were in the center of the table and the ebony siren's voice was again tempting me to place my bread and butter in the keeping of "blind fortune and unreasoning chance." I yielded and with the same result. I tried again and this time I won and my dollar and the blue chips were shoved viciously toward me. Before I could gather them up the young man running the games uncermoniously snatched my dollar, stowed it away in his breeches and threw me a blue card. I understood chips were preferable to coin as they did not make a sound when handled. Again and again I bet on I knew not what, until at length, counting my chips and deducting the amount in cash from what I had been throwing on the table, I discovered I was looser to the extent of two dollars. I stopped and watched the other prey of the sparrow to learn what I had been betting on. A loud-mouthed discussion as to whether "'twah eight or 'twah nine" and assertions, "eights eben, nine ain' no eben" enlightened me. I, a practical, rational being, had been wagering my hard-earned cash that those dice would show up an even number of spots. I turned to my antagonist and bet him two dollars, "eben." I was "faded." I lost! I bet four dollars "eben."

"Faded." I won. Now I was "eben" and intended to stay so, and did. Often was I tempted, but my constant answer was, get behind me, S—sparrow.

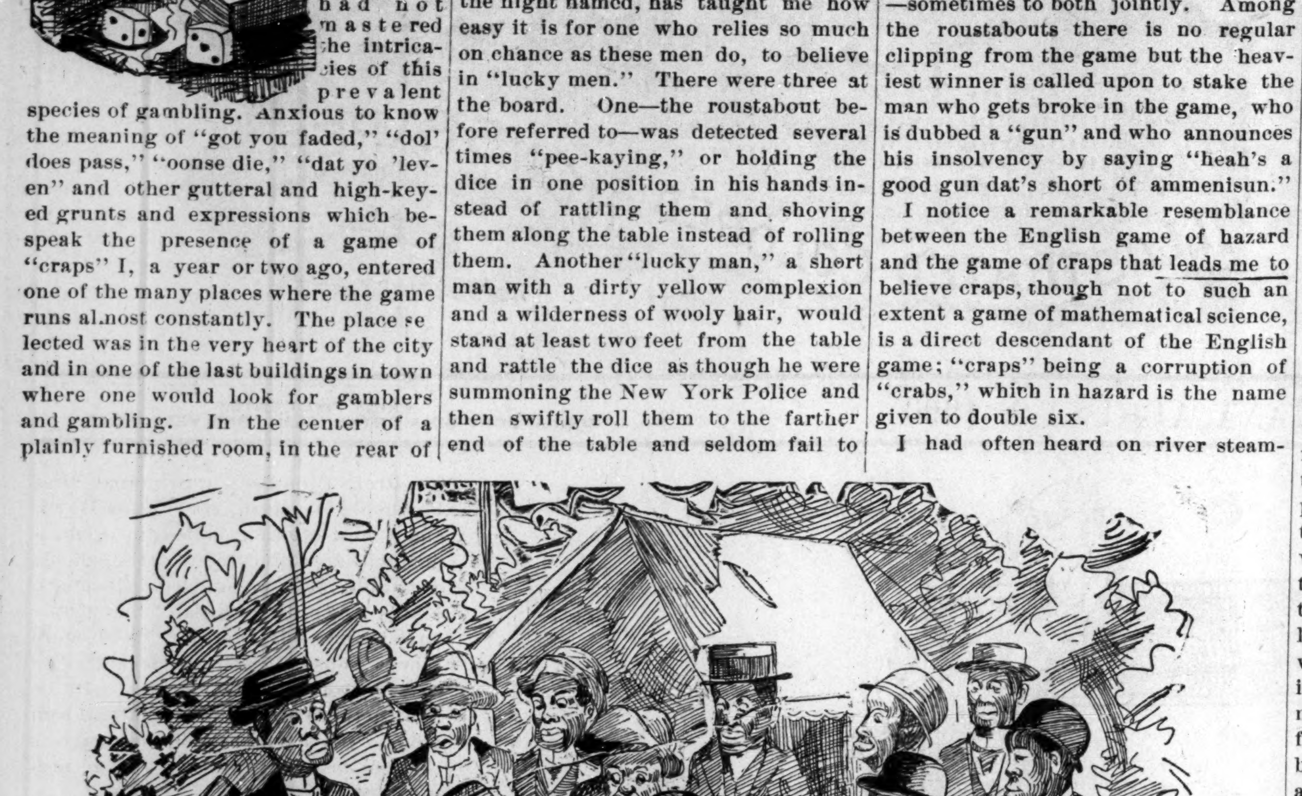
Those who think Negroes are the only ones who patronize "crap" games are wofully in error. They are doubtless in the majority but at least forty per cent. of the players are white men—laborers, sports and others.

No less than fifty "crap" games are in constant operation in this city. Not a steamboat is in our waters that is not a double-barrelled crap-house, with a game among the "rousters," on the boiler deck and another among the "flunkeys" in "Texas." The "rake-off," or proprietor's commission, in the "Texas" game goes to the pocket of the second steward or "Texas tender"—sometimes to both jointly. Among the roustabouts there is no regular clipping from the game but the heaviest winner is called upon to stake the man who gets broke in the game, who is dubbed a "gun" and who announces his insolvency by saying "heah's a good gun dat's short of ammenisun."

I notice a remarkable resemblance between the English game of hazard and the game of craps that leads me to believe craps, though not to such an extent a game of mathematical science, is a direct descendant of the English game; "craps" being a corruption of "crabs," which in hazard is the name given to double six.

I had often heard on river steamboats, in levee dives, at the crap games throughout the city—wherever I had sought information of this wide-spread game—the most unique expressions, all short, meaningless phrases uttered with the same intonations. Believing them to be something more than mere chance expressions, I determined to—if possible—interpret and classify them. After nights of observation, I succeded in securing light to the following extent: When a shooters' point is 4 or 10, he cries as he shoots, "big hill fur to climb," "slow craps," or "dat 'ole easy point." When it is 4, "little Joe." When it 4, 10, 5 or 9. "O, dices doan yo fool me," or "good money, pooty dices." When 6 or 8, "easy points is easy made, play de six and bet de 8, or play de eight and bet de six." When 6, "Jim Hicks jus bring me six," "run Rose, git de close." When 8, "look at eight come through de gate." When first throwing the dice, one of ten thousand cries are sounded. Among these, the following are the most popular: "Stay off craps," "dice doan yo fool me," dat's no craps," "rocky road to Dublin," "mus' get my close cut," "kill de nigger when yo roll," "win it if I'm luck," "git rich dey'll call me Gould, money is de thing to win." The end of these cries is almost invariably accompanied by a loud snap of the fingers. The only cause I can assign for this gabble is that the intense excitement of the shooter must find vent some way. While going the rounds securing confirmation of much I had seen and heard of this game, and in order to see and hear new things, I had an experience which I shall not shortly forget. I had that evening been to three other haunts and found large, noisy games in progress. I had been in the fourth house but a few minutes when a concealed bell set up a jingling, the light was turned low, the door was bolted and a "lookout" took his station at a peep-hole. A second later turned an ashy face toward us and uttered the one word, "raid!"

Every one broke pell-mell for the rear door, but before it could be opened the front door flew through the air like a thing of life and that very efficient young detective, C. F. Moberly, followed by nine other stalwart men, sprang through the doorway, shouting, brandishing revolvers and otherwise working the "bluff" business for all it was worth. I was very much at ease until the excitement had to a degree subsided and I began to explain my presence to the officers and learned explanations were not in order. Then I was decidedly ill at ease. My various moods during the raid were as follows: Startled, amused, enraged, panicy, terrified, unconscious. The lane had a turn, however, I proved the legitimacy of my business, secured exoneration and release and "live to tell the story." More anon.



"A long deal table smoothly covered with a blanket secured at the edges. Surrounding this table were men from many different stations of Negro life."

Amateurs—"Look at eight come through de gate."

AN OVATION FOR MRS. TRENT.

Chicago's Leading Elocutionist.

Kansas City, Kan., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The largest crowd of people that has gathered in Dunning's Opera House, in Kansas City, Kan., for a long time was on last Thursday evening to witness the musical and dramatic entertainment, given by Miss Lettie Trent, principal of the Conservator of Elocution in Chicago. The young ladies who assisted her are among the most talented in the city. It was a rare treat and highly appreciated by the large audience. The entertainment was opened with an informal reception in which the young ladies and gentlemen handled themselves very gracefully, shaking hands, walking, sitting, bowing, also, several musical and literary selections were the features. Those participating were Misses Anna Taylor, Dora Thomas, Fanny Taylor, Ollie Martin, Bettie Chime, Dora Burdett, Minnie Waller, Mary Wilson, Fanny Smith, Scynthia Hendersons Mary Mobiley, Messers Willie Taylor, S. Gamble, Prof. J. Smith, W. Smith, G. Woods and Robert Trotter. Other features of the entertainment were the journey of life. A half hour with Delsarte expressions a grand march, "Cresent Star," "Fairy Dream" and "Rocks of Ages."

The exercises throughout were not only interesting but reflected great credit upon the management of Miss Trent and the participating. Mrs. Trent has been requested to repeat the entertainment at Warder's Grand Opera House in Kansas City, Mo., the finest in that city at an early date.

Tha Sedgwick County Afro-Americans Convention.

Wichita, Kan. Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Afro-Americans met in convention to elect nine delegates and nine alternates to the State Convention to be held at Salina Monday August 11th, to form a State organization, and to elect delegates to meet the State Republican Convention. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Wm. Orey, and prayer by Chaplin Hon. Thomas Glover, elected chairman protem, S. Jones; sec. R. F. Dade; press reporter. The meeting then proceeded to elect the following delegates and alternates: T. Banks, T. Glover, Wm. Orey, J. Moore, J. J. Jennings, J. McAfee, J. Jones, S. Clark, C. McQuarters; Alternates, T. Drake, G. T. Smith, T. Edwards, G. McDaniel, I. H. Harper, S. Sidney, T. Adams, J. Adams, J. A. Lewis, S. French. Rev. B. F. Wadson made a short speech to tell the delegates that they was sent uninstructed and to go with the work of the Afro-Americans that there must something be done and that immediately. The convention I understand will elect delegates to the Republican State Convention. After much debate the move to make the county a political joke was voted down and adjourned.

A Creditable Newspaper.

THE FREEMAN, a national illustrated colored newspaper, published at Indianapolis, by Edward E. Cooper, is on our table. It is an eight-page journal, devoted to the interests of the Negro, and is a creditable sheet in every particular, crammed full of interesting matter, and should have a national support. The Negroes are geting more sense every day, and will not longer be hawked about as political chattels.—The Streator (Ills.) Globe.

THE BELLMAN'S BANQUET.

The Local Life in a Connetticut.

New London, Conn., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Miss Kate Jackson and Miss Olina Jackson, both of Albany, New York, are the guests of Mrs. Hanan.

Miss Minnie Dixon is in Hartford, visiting friends.

During the past week, Mr. W. E James, accidently stuck a splinter in his foot, which began to swell and blister and had it not been attended to with careful treatment would have proved serious.

Prof. W. Bush furnished the organ music Friday evening at the exercises of the Summer School at Suffield, and was highly complimented by all who were in attendence.

Mrs. E. Dixon has returned to New London from Fishers Island.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Purdy the past week, Mrs. M. Reed was called upon to fill the vacancy.

On Friday evening the bellmen o Pequot House will give their first grand ball of the season, at Allen Hall on Washington street. The committee will endeavor to make this the grandest of the season. The grand march will take place at 12:30, so as to enable all "on watch" at the hotels to take part. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock p. m. to receive our early guests from Norwich, Watch Hill and all surround-places. We envite you all and promise a good time. W. Wise, president; E. Turr, secretary; R. H. Hightower, floor manager; committee of arrangements, Charlie White, Soseph Barnett, Henry Green, William Morris and L. Beartholl. Admission 50 cts.

Mrs. P. Davis and Miss Frankie Davis, relatives of Mrs. Harrison, are here on a visit from New York.

THE FREEMAN

Is for sale at the Chickasaw Grocery Co., 159 Poplar Street, Mempeis, Tenn., every Saturday,

"Thoughts in Verse."

A Volume of Poems of 113 Pages,

By Rev. Geo. C. Rowe

Should be in Every Home.

All races prize their own literature—why not the Negro?

PRESS COMMENTS.

"It needs no praise from our feeble pen."—Charleston Recorder.

"We take pleasure in speaking in praise of the poems in this work, not because the writer is colored, but because the poems are good."—Western Appeal.

"Mother," "Record Above," "Hold Fast," "Hold On," and "Power of a Song," are among the most beautiful poems I have ever read."—D. Augustus Straker, Solicitor in Chancery, Detroit, Mich.

Richly bound in cloth, Price $1, sent post-paid on receipt price. Agents wanted. Address with stamp

Rev. Geo. C. Rowe,

Charleston, S. C.

or sent with THE EREEMAN one year on receipt of $2.60.

Niagara Falls Excursion!

Wednesday August 6, 1890.

—VIA THE—

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

"NATURAL GAS ROUTE."

On Wednesday, August 6th, 1890, the above, railroad will run their popular annual excursion to Cleveland, Chautauqua Lake, Buffalo and Niagra Falls, at the following very low rates. viz:

Peoria	$7 50
Bloomington	7 00
LaFayette	6 00
Michigan City	6 00
Indianapolis	5 00
Tipton	5 00
Muncie	5 00
Lima	4 00
Sandusky	4 00
Fremont	4 00

With a corresponding reduction from intermediate points.

Additional Privileges offered Niagara Falls Excursionists this Year.

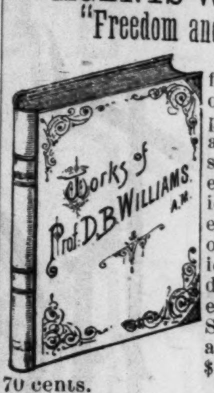
Sunday at Niagara Falls, also special Excursion side trips as follows, ticket for which will be issued on the train at a special reduction from usual advertised rates; Niagara Falls to Lewiston-on-the-Lake, includiug a steamboat ride on Lake Ontario for 25 cents; to Toronto and return by lake from Lewiston, $1.00; Thousand Islands, $5.00; Chautauqua Lake from Brocton Juncton FREE OF CHARGE.

Tickets of admission to places of special interest at or near Niagara Falls, but outside of the reservation, including toll over the international bridge to the Canada side, elevators to the water's edge at Whirlpool Rapids on the Canada side, will be offered on the train at a reduction from prices charged after reaching the Falls.

DO NOT MISS this opportunity to spend Sunday at Niagara Falls. The excursion train will arrive at Niagara Falls 7.00 a. m., Aug. 7th, and leave returning, 5:30 a.m. (Central time), Friday August 8th; but excursion tickets will be good returning on all regular trains up to and including Monday, August 11th, 1890. Secure your tickets and sleeping car berths early. For further information apply to ticket agents L. E. & W. R. R.. or address

C. F. DALY,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED!!
"Freedom and Progress."



It contains valuable facts on the progress of the colored people. It has choice addresses on history science, philosophy, education and religion. "The addresses are masterpieces of grammar, rhetoric and logic." Indorsed by educators, editors and parents. Sells well with white and colored. Cloth $.00. Paper covers, 70 cents.

Ethiopians, not Egyptians, Pioneers in Civilization, 25 cents.

"F. & P." and THE FREEMAN for one year, $2.40; six months, $1.35. These books may be obtained by addressing THE FREEMAN, 31 & 33 N. Penn. street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted: NEGROES

To Sell Our Royal Book,

"The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPLENDID PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest book ever written. Piles of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our Liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct. Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Mention this Paper.)

A FILE OF THE FREEMAN.

Has it ever occurred to you that by keeping a File of THE FREEMAN, you would have a complete volumn of Illustrated matter at the end of the year? THE FREEMAN is in itself a contemporary history of the Afro-American and by purchasing a file you can have it in book form A picture of the Binder—

Send for one. Price, $1.25 in postal notes or stamps..

Elegantly bound with "THE FREEMAN" in guilt lettters on its face. Address

THE FREEMAN,
Indianapolis, Ind.

POEMS BY WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW & TENNYSON. Illustrated. 3 volumes for only 10c. F. W. BERTON, Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

100 SONGS Words & Music Complete. Choice collection of gems only 10c. GUIDE PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DANCING SELF TAUGHT. New Edition of Latest Dances and Ball Room Etiquette. Endorsed by leading authorities. Full instructions and highly illustrated. Any one can learn by this method in a short time without a teacher. Has all the new and fashionable dances and Parisian Successes, which will be the craze during the coming season. No person in society should be without it; it teaches ease and grace. Free with our elegant ill. paper, 3 mos. 25c, The Criterion, St. Louis, Mo.

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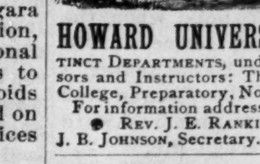
For information address—
REV. J. E. RANKIN, D.D., LL.D., President.
J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

SHALL WE EMIGRATE?

A Kansas Observer Ventilates This Question—The Past and Present Condition Compared—Free Schools the Key to the Situation—The Folly of Separate Schools—Color Cast in the Sun flower State.

Editor of THE FREEMAN:—The citizens, to-day, of this portion of the Sunflower State are manipulating their fans to the best advantage under a blue and a sultry atmosphere. The mercury, at the present time, graduates several degrees above blood head in the shade, however, the zephyrs are occassionally felt.

The wavy prairies, at times, allure the eye into telecophic distances where the picturesque landscape and the receding horizon embrace and kiss in obscurity.

The soil is so rich that the husbandman needs only to "tickle it with a hoe and it laughs a harvest. But, remember that the skilled husbandman "tickles" it the most successfully.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Every reader knows of Kansas' rapid advancement. Many friends in their zeal to publish her incredible progress, this however, in many cases, is the work of the "tramp boomer," fail to inform the reader where the progression begins or where it ends. I shall endeavor to point out one phase of her foward move, where-in progress ceases. To come right to the point, it is in the public schools as related to the colored population. The public school system in itself, is excellent. Perhaps it is the third in the galaxy of modern school systems, counting Indiana first and Iowa second. In a number of cities commencement after commencement takes place, and from six to twelve Anglo-saxon boys and girls receive their degreees, and yet the Afro-American graduate of the same cities, is in the misty future; while in the mean time, the colored child go toddling to school year in and year out. Why is this? Go with me to the southland, if you please, and I will show you scores of schools which confer annually creditable degrees upon the off-spring of Ham. Nay, a female of African lineage in a competitive examination, in a northern State, bore off the honors of a double-first. Now again to the main subject; as a clearly defined system, and one whose curriculum is replete and flexible. Kansas in all proabilities bears of the palm. But when men make it discriminate against one class of citizens in favor of another in defiance of justice and the law, then that system becomes one of the most damnable things in the sight of man. If it does not cloth the whole, as a whole, with all of its genial and stimulating influences it is a farce, and a farce is worse than a failure, for it is an abortion caused by ignorance, prejudice and hypocrisy; while a failure is a non-performance of something which one had previously obligated himself to do. This is styled a neglect, or short coming.

Note a bit of sophistry: Separate schools are authorized in cities of the first class, that is in the largest cities of the State, but not in cities of the second and third class, that is, not in the smaller nor the smallest cities. Every teacher knows that it is as easy to teach ten scholars as it is to teach five, and every school director knows that it cost as much to fit up a building for the accomodation of seventy-five pupils as it does for one-hundred. So some of the first class cities make use of the advantage by establishing one set of schools, mixing their scholars; while the advantages make use of the second and third class cities, because of their conducting separate schools. It is obvious, that the less important cities are standing in their own light.

To say the least it is needless expenditure of public money to carry on two sets of schools, when and where, the same work may be done with one. And in many places where they have separate schools, the colored schools are shamefully neglected in the matter of competent teachers and apparatus.

KANSAS PHILOSOPHY.

Again, hosts of Chicagoans have raised their buildings up on high foundations on the principles that the malaria which effects the occupants of the basement, would in the course of time squirm its way up the walls and destroy the health and happiness of the occupants of the upper stories. So in a figurative sense the vermin thrown off from the neglected and uneducated classes will as surely find its way through stone, brick, mortar, plaster and terra cotta and diffuse itself in the chambers amongst the wealthy and highly cultured, as the meridian sun "is to illume the peasants cabin and the millionaires mansion alike." No government is safe that does not foster a thorough system of education for all of its citizens without discrimination on account of color or previous condition of servituide. Injure the core and you injure the whole plant. Injure the public schools and you injure the deep underlying principles of the government. Educate one class of the citizens and keep the other class in ignorance, and the gulf of contempt will naturally widen between them. A fair example is, the ex-master and the ex-slave. Put out poison for your neighbor's dog and it will be picked up and eaten by your own. As to progression in the public schools, strictly generally speaking, it ceases to progress when it reaches the Negro. The public school system, of Kansas, as related to the Afro-American lads and lasses is worse than a farce.

EMIGRATION.

For the common laborer of the south to emigrate to Kansas is share foolhardiness. What can he do here, but be reduced to pauperism? There are some rare exceptions, even to this rule, but very rare in Kansas. That will certainly be his fate, for he can not compete with the skilled northern laborer. The Almighty created him to build himself up a home and a name and a literature in the southern paradisacal garden of the mild north temperate zone.

What a big and grave mistake thousands of our people made more than a decade of years ago in quitting their sunny homes and farms, selling their stock, vehicles and other possessions, for far less, in numerous cases, than what they paid for them, to come to bleak Kansas. Weeks after weeks I visited the great wharves at Vicksburg and saw large boat loads of our prosperous people turn the big bend of the father of waters for icy Kansas. Now, we are here, what confronts us? Prejudice in front of us, ignorance at our back, poverty and mistrust on either side of us. Do not conceive the idea that Kansas is beyond the bounds of prejudice, for she too, adds considerable fuel to the volcanic stream that flows between the two races. Ignorance at our back, largely because of the vexed question of "mixed schools," poverty on the one side, largely on account of our ignorance of the industries of the north, mistrust on the other side largely because of our enemies have taught our brethern in white, that we are not worthy to be trusted. We are looked at here as intruders, perhaps I am more correct in saying, as wards, however the professional classes do well, and, indeed many of them are patronized better by the whites than their white competitors across the street. The doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, the teacher, the smith, the landress, the cook, the barber, the skilled husbandman, the milliner, the seamstress, the lady hair dresser in large cities the flunky, the caterer, and etc, are safe in coming to the sunflower State.

I have questioned a goodly number who came from the land of sun and cotton, years ago, in regard to their present condition as compared with that in the southern portion of the country, they almost invariably say it is exceedinglly poor financially. Futhermore they say that they would return to the land of their birth if they had the wherewith. The generality of the unskilled, seemingly, have fallen victims to phthisis or despair.

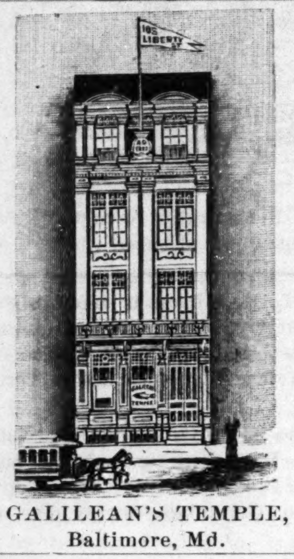
Farms are not sold in less quantities as a rule, than sixteenths, eights, quartses, halves and sections. The best grades sell for ten, fifty and one-hundred dollars per acre.

PRESENT STATUS.

The Negro as a politician, in Kansas, is a non-descript. The clergy is intelligent and aggressive. The laity is devoted and faithful. The average Kansan, of color, keeps his dwelling house fairly clean, yet he has not come up to the standard of his European neighbor, in viewing one with another, in making home look like home and altogether lovely. He gives ventilation but little attention. He has yet to learn that where the sun and the air do not come the doctor will. He earns a dollar to-day, and buys with it to-morrow. In short, he is a spendthrift. He dresses well, "to the stars through difficulties" E. M. WOODS.

Independence, Kan.

COLUMBUS GORDON,
R.W. N G. Supreme Secretary of the National Grand Tabernacle of Galilean.



GALILEAN'S TEMPLE,
Baltimore, Md.

DES MOINES (Ia.) COLORED PEOPLE.

A Bystander's Views of the Afro-Americans of Des Moines, with a Brief History of their Societies, Churches, Lodges, etc.

Des Moines, Iowa. Special to THE FREEMAN.

Thirty years ago it was deemed a phenomenon by a class of people to see a Negro walking over the beautiful prairie of Iowa to grace the streets of her cities, but to-day a great change, the iron bonds of predjudice and the gigantic inhuman institution that caused all the misery of America has been eradicated, and to-day from the wonderous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of the earth patriarchs and babies sleep side by side and the white man and the black man labors side by side here. After the colored man was freed, Iowa was the first state in the Union to unfold her statue book and extend the right of citizenship to hm.

The colored people of this city have incooperated a new investment Co. with a capital stock of $10,000 and the following officers: Geo. H. Cliggett, Pres. J. Todd, treasurer, John Reeler, secretary.

There is an invention called "H. H." The inventor being R. Hyde It is worth many thousand dollars with an increasing trade. Mr. Hyde being the first colored man to receive a patent grant in Iowa.

We have one colored constable, three mail carriers, three policemen, three colored men in the government building and one County Bailff. We also have two colored doctors and a few are studying law, who in a few years will be in the legal proffession.

A person visiting the city of Des Moines to-day will see that the colored population will exceed 2,500, with a voting population of 650. They have five churches with large memberships in each. They have two Masonic lodges and one I. O. O. F. Their officers are as follows: (North Star Lodge, No. 2) A. F. A. M., John Reeler; W. M., W. H. Morgan; S. W., A. C. Gordan; J. W., M. B. Jackson, secretary; Jas. Shepard, treasurer. North Star Lodge No. 15; A. F. A. M., A. Williams, N. W; Thos. Sones, S. W.; A. Bell, J. W.: J. Morris, J. D.; I. E. Williams, secretary; C. Lewis, treasurer. Charter Lodge No. 2192; G. M. O. of O. F.; J. Allen, M. G.; R. Hode, V. G; Henry Sheeley, W. T.; R. Rakes, W. C.; H. Clay, P. S.

Convention of North Carolina's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Charlotte, N. C., Special to THE FREEMAN.

A call being issued for a state organization of the W. C. T. U. to be known as No. 2, and to be entirely independent of No. 1, in which the colored delegates were at times refused recognition as women and representatives, was responded to and the convention convened at Greenboro, July, 15. The address was delivered by Mrs. M. J. O'Connell, of Greensboro, responded to by Miss Mary A. Lynch, of Charlotte. The two days were filled with interesting, work and the meeting proved a success. Miss Francis Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U., delivered an able address on the 16th. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. M. J. O'Connell; vice president, Miss Emma F. Hooper; recording secretary, Miss Mary A. Lynch; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. M. Grandison; treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Grandison. The Second Annual Convention will convene at Charlotte on the 4th Wednesday in June.

GAINING A FIRM FOOT-HOLD.

THE FREEMAN, an illustrated colored newspaper, published in Indianapolis by Edward E. Cooper, is gradually gaining a permanent foothold among the colored people of the United States. It is ably edited and well printed.—Danville (Ills.) News.

HOME SEEKERS.

Should take atvantage of the Rate of One Fare for the Round Trip as named by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Indian Teritory, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, and to points in Missouri, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisians, and Tennessee which will afford them a grand opportunity to view the Western and Southwestern Country the dates on which these Excursions will be run are April 22d, May 22d, September 9th, September 23rd and October 14th. 1890.

For rates and information call on or address your nearest Agent.

E. O. McCormick.
Gen'l Pass. and & Tkt. Agt

New Pension Law

All disabled soldiers and the dependent widows and minor children of all deceased soldier's who are not now drawing pensions are benefited by this law.

For full information and blanks call on or adaress BENJ. C. WRIGHT & CO., No. 29½ N. Penn. St. Indianapolis, Ind. Send for a copy of the law.

CHINESE

HERB AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES.

GUN WA.

Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Troubles.

Cancer, Tape worm Female Weakness, Piles.

25 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

As several branch depots for the sale of the GUN WA CHINESE HERB REMEDIES have been established, the business has been merged into an incorporated company. Hereafter all letters should be addressed

Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co.

25 W. Wash., St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Parlors open from 9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. If you write, enclose 4c in stamps to ensure answer.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It uas 256 pages and among its contents may be named the following Lists and catalogues of newspapers:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

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THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS covering every town of over 5,000 population, and every important county seat.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

STATE COMBINATIOMS OF DAILY and WEFKLY NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection, made up with great care, guided by long experience.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A COMPLETE LIST of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

NINE BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING FOR EXPERIMENTERS.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS in many principal cities and towns, a list which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

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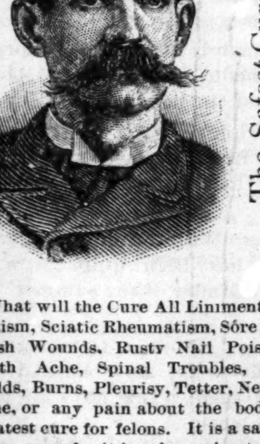
6,652 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted for $46.85 a line and appear in the whole lot—more than one half of all the American Weeklies.

Book sent to any address for Thirty Cents.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St. New York.

CURE ALL LINIMENT.

A Sure Cure.



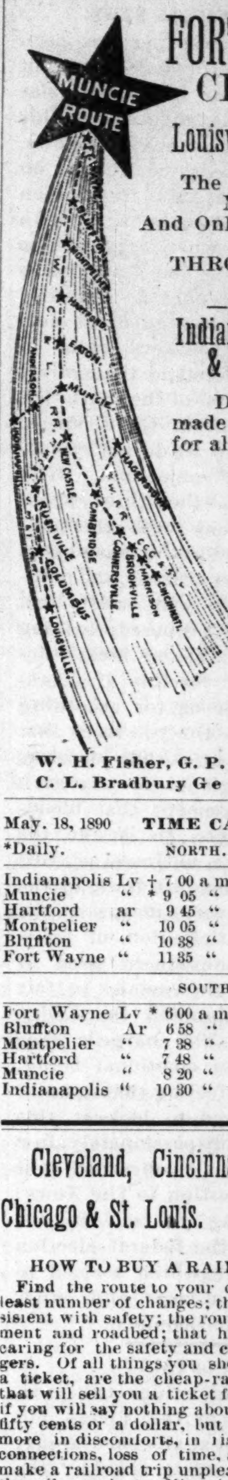
The Safest Cure,
The Quickest Cure,
And the Best Cure.

What will the Cure All Liniment cure? Rheumatism, Sciatic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Piles, Fresh Wounds, Rusty Nail Poisons, Sprains, Tooth Ache, Spinal Troubles, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Pleurisy, Tetter, Neuralgia, Back Ache, or any pain about the body and is the greatest cure for felons. It is a safe cure and a sure cure, for it is only used externally.

Thousands of people are afflicted with the above dreadful disease and have spent thousands of dollars uselessly. And now it has come. They can be cured for 25 cents by using one bottle of the Cure All Liniment.

This Liniment is also used for Horses or any animals. Directions enclosed with each and every bottle. Ask your druggist for it.

apr19 6mo.



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—AND—

Louisville Railroad,

The Shortest, Most Popular And Only Line Running

THROUGH CARS

—BETWEEN—

Indianapolis & Fort Wayne

Direct connections made in Union Depot for all points in Northern Indiana AND MICHIGAN

Ask for tickets at Union Station OR Big 4 Office,

And give the MUNCIE ROUTE A trial

W. H. Fisher, G. P. A., Fort Wayne.
C. L. Bradbury Ge'l Manager.

May. 18, 1890 TIME CARD. Central Time.

*Daily.		NORTH.		†Ex. Sunday.
Indianapolis	Lv	† 7 00 a m	†11 15 am	*3 15 p m
Muncie	"	* 9 05 "	1 15 pm	5 10 "
Hartford	ar	9 45 "	1 57 "	5 50 "
Montpelier	"	10 05 "	2 15 "	6 08 "
Bluffton	"	10 38 "	2 48 "	6 38 "
Fort Wayne	"	11 35 "	3 45 "	7 40 "

		SOUTH.		
Fort Wayne	Lv	* 6 00 a m	†10 25 am	*6 40 p m
Bluffton	Ar	6 58 "	11 21 "	7 41 "
Montpelier	"	7 38 "	11 52 "	8 14 "
Hartford	"	7 48 "	12 10 pm	8 33 "
Muncie	"	8 20 "	12 50 "	9 15 "
Indianapolis	"	10 30 "	3 50 "	11 20 "

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4

HOW TO BUY A RAILWAY TICKET.

Find the route to your destination, with the least number of changes; the quickest time consisient with safety; the route in the best equipment and roadbed; that has the reputation of caring for the safety and comfort of its passengers. Of all things you should shun in buying a ticket, are the cheap-rate routes—the roads that will sell you a ticket for a little less money if you will say nothing about it. You may save fifty cents or a dollar, but you will lose much more in discomforts, in risks of life, in broken connections, loss of time, and everything that make a railroad trip unpleasant. Don't buy of the wiley scalper. Nine times out of ten he will give you inconvenience and trouble before you arrive at your journey's end. Where shall I buy? you ask. Go to the nearest BIG 4 ticket office of course.

TIME CARD.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

Depart—*1:10 a m, 7 a m, *11:10 a m, *3 05 p m, 6 20 p m.
Arrive—*9:15 a m, *10:30 a m, 5:15 p m, 6:25 p m.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3:55 a m, *6:45 a m, 10:50 a m, *3:10 p m, 5 p m, 6:50 p m.
Arrive—*10 17 a m, *11:00 a m, §12:10 p m, 4:55 p m, *10:55 p m, *1:35 p m.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI—WEST.

Depart—7:10 a m, *11:10 a m, 10 p m, *11:45 p m.
Arrive—*3:30 a m, 10:35 a m, *3:00 p m, 6:25 p m.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO DIVISION.

Depart—*7:30 a m, *11:05 a m, 5 p m, *11:05 p m.
Arrive—*4:45 a m, 10:35 a m, *2:50 p m, *6:25 pm.
*Daily. §Sunday only.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

With the change of time taking effect May 18, 1890.

The Solid Vestibule Trains —OF THE—

Big Four Route

Will be scheduled so as to provide the best and quickest service ever offered between the

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST.

The Southwestern Limited,

The finest train in America, equipped with an Elegant Dining-car Service, runs daily between

St. Louis, Cincinnati,

—AND—

New York and Boston,

—VIA THE—

Great 4 Track New York Central R. R.

Landing passengers at Grand Central Station in the heart of New York City, from which point street cars and elevated railroads can be taken to any part of the city. No change of cars to Boston. The Southwestern Limited makes direct connection in Union Depots with through trains from all western and southern cities.

Absolutely No Ferry Transfer AND Most complete Vestibuled Trains On the American Continent run daily between Cincinnati and Chicago.

Ask for Tickets via the

Big Four Route.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manager. D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI OHIO.

A GRAND EXCURSION —TO— LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug., 4th.

A grand excursion under the auspices of the I. S. and D. of H. will be run to Louisville, Ky., August, 4th. The train will leave the Union Depot on the night of the 3rd (Sunday evening.) The orders in Louisville have made great prepation for this excursion, and there will be a large reception and entertainment given in Louisville in honor of the Indiana order. There will be amusements of all kinds. Tickets good for three days.

Fare for Round Trip, $2.50.

This will be the only excursion to Louisville this season.

PENSIONS.

New Laws, New Rulings. Every soldier widow should send to the Old Established Claim Agency of P. H. FITZGERALD and get his 12-page pamphlet on War Claims and a copy of the new law. Mailed free. P. H. FITZGERALD, 68½ East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Important change of Time on the

MONON ROUTE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 38.—Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday 5:15 p. m
No. 32—Chicago Limited with Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining-car daily 11:20 a m
Arrive in Chicago 5:30 p m
No 34—Chicago Night Express with Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily 12:40 a m
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 a m

LEAVE CHICAGO.

No. 31—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Limited Parlor and dining car, daily 9:05 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:00 p m
No. 33—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Vestibuled Night Express, daily 8:35 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:45 a m
No. 48—Local freight, leaves Alabama St. yards 7:05 a m
No. 39.—Monon accommodation arrive 10.40 a m

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeper for Chicago stands at the west end of Union station and can be taken at 8:30 p m daily. The only line running Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibule Trains between Indianapolis and Chicago, heated by steam and illuminated with electric light.

Ticket offices, No. 26 S. Illinois street, Mass. Avenue and Union Station.

JAMES BARKER, G. P. A., Chicago.
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THE SHORT LINE

BOTH EAST AND WEST.

The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with Through Cars to principal Missouri river points in several hours less time than any other line. The Short Line to Springfield, Columbuus, Ohio, and all points in Southern and Eastern Ohio. The authorized differential route East, with Quick Time and Through Tickets to Principal Eastern Cities from $1.00 to $1.50 less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot.

Leave { Going East *7:00 p m. *4:00 a m. " West *7:45 a m. *11:15 p m, 12:05 noon. 5:00 p m.

Arrive { From East *7:20 a m. *10:40 p m. " West *6:30 p m. 3:40 a m. 2:40 p m. 10:15 a m.

Trains marked with * run daily.

All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleepers and Reclining Chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply to George Butler, Gen'l Agt., 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite Main entrance of Union Station Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

Look in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates, etc.

H. M. BRONSON,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

—THE—

BIG FOUR

ROUTE

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y. Offers special advantages to Home Seekers desiring to attend the GREAT AUCTION SALE of 2,500 Choice Residences and Business Lots in EAST CHATTANOOGA, TENN., MAY 6th, 7th and 8th.

This is the golden opportunity to secure a home or business location in this beautiful and rapidly growing city, where the following improvements are absolutely contracted and guaranteed to be erected: Shoe Factory, Cotton Factory, Furniture and House-Finishing Factory, Water-works, Gas-works, Electric Light Plant, Bolt Factory, Plaining mill and an elegant Hotel, representing an investment of over $2.000.000.

For full information regarding rates, tickets and time of trains, call on D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l. Passenger Agent.
C. C. C. & St. L. R'y.

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Local Time Table.

IN EFFECT FEB. 1, 1890.

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN SANDUSKY & PEORIA —AND— Indianapolis and Michigan Cty.

Direct connections to and from all points in the U. S. and Canada. Trains arrive and depart from the Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

DEPART.	
No. 10 passenger,	7:15 a. m.
*No. 12 passenger,	1:20 a. m.
No. 14 passenger,	7:00 p. m.
†No. 16 express,	11:10 p. m.
ARRIVE.	
*No. 9 passenger,	10:30 a. m.
No. 11 passenger,	2:50 p. m.
No. 13 passenger,	6:20 p. m.
†No. 17 express,	3:25 a. m.

Trains not marked run daily except Sunday, daily, †daily except Saturday.

No. 12, via Tipton, arrives at Bloomington at 9:32 p. m., making direct connection with C. & A. fast train arriving Kansas City 8:55 next morning, connecting direct at Kansas City for Denver, San Francisco and all points west. Free reclining chair cars between Tipton and Missouri river for all passengers. Nos. 9, 10, 12 and 13 connect at Tipton with main line trains for Sandusky, Peoria and all points east and west. Trains Nos. 16 and 17 have elegant free reclining chair cars to all passengers, making direct connection at Peru with the Wabash fast trains for Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago.

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H. C. PARKER, Traffic Manager. CHAS. F. DALY, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agt
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Pullman Sleepers ON Night Trains.
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BETWEEN CITIES ENUMERATED.

Connections at Same Depot in Cincinnati with trains of the Cincinnati Southern for all Tourist's points in the south, and C. W. & B. and B. & O. for Washington, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and points east.

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W. A. WIGGINS, So. Pass. Agt. Chat'ga Tenn.
J. G. MASOM, City Pass. Agt. Cincinnati, O.
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THE FREEMAN.

A : NATIONAL : ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
31 AND 33 N. PENN. ST.,
INDIANAPOLIS, - - INDIANA.

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" " " " SIX MONTHS, - - - $1.35.
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INVARIABLY *** IN *** ADVANCE.

All communications, enclosing news matter for publication, must be sent with the name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes, brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return Manuscripts unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach the office by Tuesday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

Subscribers are requested to remit by Post Office, Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

Entered at the Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

All Matter Should be Addressed to

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Agents Wanted.

The publisher of THE FREEMAN wants good agents to canvass for subscribers at all points not already occupied. Good inducements offered.

Address for terms,
THE FREEMAN.
Indianapolis, Ind.

AND still Langston and Miller are not seated.

FOR the honest man the law, however strict, has no terrors.

NOW that Col. Lilly has withdrawn from the local legislative race, will anyone dispute Mr. McCoy's headship of the ticket?

THE rise of the Farmers' Alliance will probably cause a recasting of party lines in the south and west,

MR. BLAINE'S reciprocity idea is worthy of adoption by Congress. Until American ships are seen in every port, we will not arise to the height of our possibilities.

BALLOT reform can not be stayed. Its opposers should remember the fruitless attempts made by Mrs. Partington to sweep back the ocean with a house-broom, and be warned.

WE do not favor the Lodge Bill solely because it is a Republican measure. We would support anybody's measure if it promised the Negro a wider area of usefulness.

LOUISVILLE is rarely without a scandal or social sensation of some kind. The Dietrich-Robinson affair will be hailed by the gossips as the most delightful treat they have had for many a day.

THE fund for the prosecution of the Fortune case is growing. The attacks made by some of our journals because of personal differences are ill-advised. A priciple is involved and every Negro in this land is vitally interested in its vindication.

THE Cheatham educational bill is one of the measures that should be acted upon as soon as possible. It embodies the main features of the Blair bill, and is intended to wipe out the illiteracy now menacing the peace and integrity of our country—particularly that existing in the south.

IF the Negro is ignorant and unfit for citizenship as charged, the proper thing to do is to use every effort to educate him, not plunge him into even lower depths. Educate the Negro in book-learning and patriotism, disseminate the doctrine of true Christianity among both races, and encourage a spirit of mutual fraternity, and in a few years the "Negro question" will be a faint reminiscence.

THERE are localities in the south where the Negro has all the rights granted to the whites—though separate—where he is taught by funds paid by the whites, where he votes and holds office without molestation, and where he is given a chance to accumulate this world's goods and rise in the social scale. But this is the exception, not the rule. It is with the sinner, not the saved, that we desire to deal now.

The boycott scheme sprung by the Atlanta Constitution is the biggest fiasco of the times. To attempt to place an embargo against northern products and to hedge themselves against progress and natural development by a Chinese wall of anti-diluvian ideas was too great a monstrosity for sensible southerners to tolerate. To mix business, politics and religion is the sheerest nonsense, and the Constitution gets a deserved back-set.

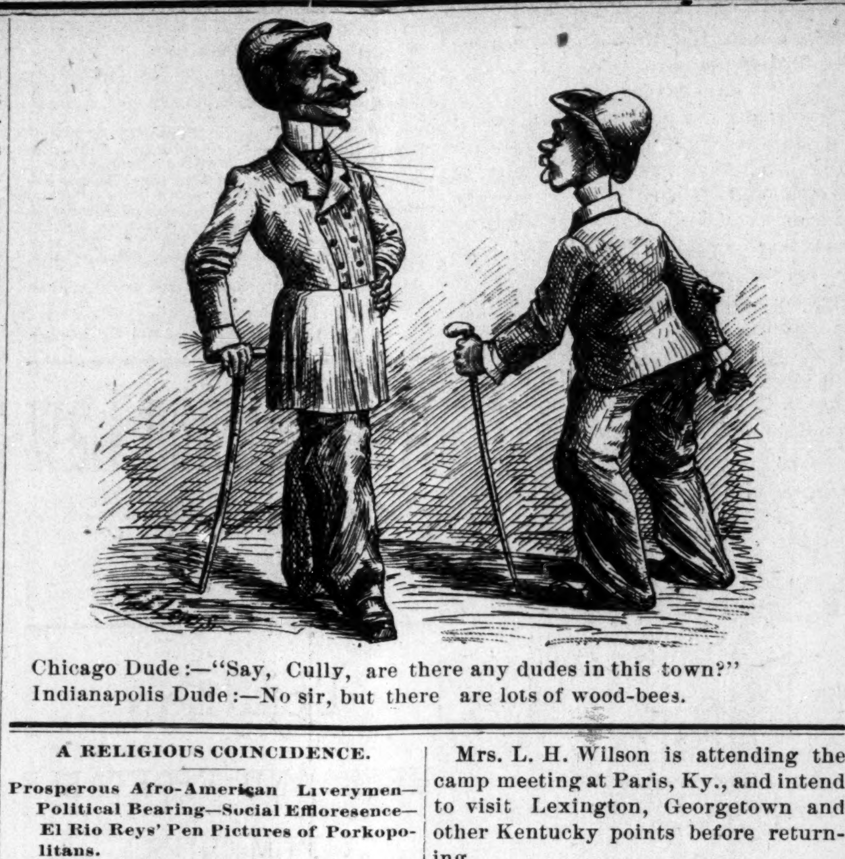
TO THE INDIANAPOLS NEWS.

No northern newspaper has been more straight-forward and consistent in its friendship for the Negro, nor more earnest in the advocacy of his rights, than the Indianapolis News. We heartily endorse its sentiments on the tariff question, applaud its devotion to local interests, but cannot agree with its conclusions on what it pleases to call the "force-bill." The News strains the point in its endeavor to justify southern antipathy to the federal election bill. From a southern point of view, we can understand the motives behind the opposition of the south, but from the stand point of the scourged and outraged Negro we do not sympathize with their objections. Why should we care what they think about it? We are citizens with the same rights to participate in the business of this country as other citizens, and nothing less than this will satisfy us. When a measure is proposed, looking to the establishment of this idea, peacably if possibe, but forcibly if necessary, can you blame us for according it hearty support? Do you think that the objection of our former masters will sway our allegiance to our own interests? The statement that bloodshed, will ensue etc., is beside the question. It is the business of this government to enforce its laws, by the employment of every means at its command. In anticipation of resistance, and the consequent need of resort to bayonets, the enemies to fair elections have designated the Lodge bill a "force bill." The charge is made that the Negro is an emotional being, governed more by feeling than reason. We have endeavored to look at this matter camly and dispassionately, in a spirit of fairness to all concerned, but we submit this question to The News: Would you, putting yourself in our place, still oppose the federal election bill, or any measure which seemed to be a step toward a freer and fuller citizenship for your people?

A TEST OF LOYALTY.

FROM present indications the prospect of the passage of the Lodge bill by the Senate is not at all encouraging. The southern Democrats, aided by the northern wing of that party and a few weak-minded Republicans are protesting vigerously, and it seems that the north, following its usual custom, will yield to the "bluff" of the "kickers." This election bill has raised an issue, more significant in its bearings than any other in recent years, and upon its passage or failure, will depend a great deal. Its most ardent friends have not claimed that the bill is a perfect measure, nor will it accomplish every purpose fondly hoped for by its author; but, aiming as it does, at freer and purer elections, its tendency is in the right direction. Something must be done, and there is no better time to begin than now. The condition of affairs long existing in the southern states is contrary to the spirit of our constitution, it is an outrage against our system of free suffrage, and a remedy must be found. Persuasion, appeals to reason, overtures for a compromise having all failed, there is no resort except to federal legislation—the exercise of the nation's right to enforce its doctrine throughout its jurisdiction. To call this measure a "force" bill in a derisive sense, we believe the height of folly. There is no more force connected with it than hundreds of other laws, and there will be no necesssty for force unless an attempt is made so evade or over-ride it. A wholesale, defiant rebelion against regularly constituted laws is revolution anarchy, and when a section declares in advance that they will not be governed by measures passed by the national legislative body it is taking a position which no true American or lover of united government can afford to endorse. On the Negro question the average southerner loses his head. It is deplored that the Negro has been made a party issue, and that his rights are subject to the caprice of political action, but since the issue is so clearly drawn, the Republicans cannot now retrace their steps with credit to themselves and their professions. It is much easier to go forward now than backward. The Negro clung to the Republican party in 1888, hoping for an aggressive policy, and the campaign was fought with freedom of suffrage crowding the tariff as an issue. The Republicans are committed to the position taken by the House, and the Senate cannot afford to be terrified into inaction and delay by the threats of a single section. A test of the loyalty of the Repubiicans to the Negro will be their course upon this federal election bill.

Ground has been broken for the intercontinental railway that will bind North and South America together from the north temperate to the south temperate zone. At Brownsville, Tex., the first move was made. The first division of the road is called the Corpus Christi and South American railway. It crosses the Rio Grande at Brownsville, extends 150 miles to Corpus Christi, thence on to the City of Mexico, thence south to Guatemala and beyond. The line will run over the present tracks between Mexico and Corpus Christi. Before people now middle aged leave this world the road will be done.



Chicago Dude:—"Say, Cully, are there any dudes in this town?"
Indianapolis Dude:—No sir, but there are lots of wood-bees.

A RELIGIOUS COINCIDENCE.

Prosperous Afro-American Liverymen—Political Bearing—Social Efflorescence—El Rio Reys' Pen Pictures of Porkopolitans.

Cincinnati O. Special to THE FREEMAN.

At a meeting held recently, at Mound street Baptist church. Rev Stewart, George W. Hays and H. Dickson were elected delegates to the Union Baptist Association, which meets at Columbus, the latter part of August. A curious incidence in connection with the above, is that just twelve years ago Messrs Dickson and Hays were the delegates to the same association, at the same time the church was without a pastor, the same is the case to-day.

Miss Ernestine Ray is visiting friends at Middletown, O.

Mrs. Parker, of Walnut Hils, is visiting in Lexington.

Mrs. S. M. Brown is visiting friends in Louisville, Ky.

R. J. Harlan, Jr., has returned from an extended trip to the east.

Mrs. Julia A. Rice has been very ill the past week with rheumatism.

Garnett Lodge cleared $175 at their recent K. of P. picnic at Price's hill.

Miss Ada Henderson is visiting Miss Sweet Huston, of New Richmond, O.

Mrs. H. Dixon and her son are spending the summer at Hillsboro, O.

Mrs. Anna Kelley, of Rittenhouse street, is visiting her son at St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Miria Roxborough, of Louisville, will visit the city during the week.

Miss Sammie Murphy, of Louisville, will be the guest of Miss Cora Turner during the week.

Miss Pruitt, of Georgetown, Ky., is visiting Mr. Benj. Hickman, Sr., of West Court street.

Mr. James Barnett has returned from 4 Gennesse street to three doors west of John on 19th street.

Mrs. W. F. Trent, of the U. S. Court, has returned from a very pleasant trip to Springfield and Xenia, O.

Union Chapel A. M. E. church, Rev. Moreland pastor, will picnic at Epworth Heights, August 21.

Mrs. E. E. Cooper, of Indianoplis, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. H. Henderson.

Mrs. Findlay, of Evansville, Ind., who has been the guest of Mrs. Wm.

A painful accent:—"O, You mos--quit, O!

Porter, returned home Monday.

Hundred of readers throughout the State and country will welcome the return of "items on the wing."

B. J. Hickman is making rapid progress in his medical studies, and bids fair to carry of the honors of his class.

The Grand Lodge, U. B. of F. closed its session at Lima, O., last Friday. A pleasant and harmonious session was held.

Mrs. James Washington, of Betts street, who has been quite ill, will spend the remainder of the summer at Xenia.

Miss Rebecca Elliott, a former residence of this city, now located at Indianapolis, spent a few days in the city the past week.

Messiah Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F. will hold their annual picnic Friday August 1st, at Price's hill, instead of July 28th, as stated last week.

Mrs. Anna Scott and Miss Carrie Porter, of Indianapolis, passed through the city last Friday, enroute to the blue grass regions of Kentucky.

Mrs. L. H. Wilson is attending the camp meeting at Paris, Ky., and intend to visit Lexington, Georgetown and other Kentucky points before returning.

Messrs P. P. Asbury, S. W. Brown and W. H. Brown, prominent politicians of the Queen City, spent a few days in Columbus during the past week.

Mrs. Porter, mother of Mrs. E. E. Cooper, passed through the city enroute to Paris, Lexington and Georgetown to visit friends and relatives.

The ladies of the Orphans Aid Society will give a lawn fete at the asylum grounds Thursday, July 31st. These ladies are doing a great work, and should be encouraged by a large attendance at the fete.

Among the many who attended the camp meeting last Sunday, at Paris, Ky., was Mrs. Cora Turnner and Mrs. A. H. Henderson, of this city, Miss L. Brady, of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. E. E. Cooper, of Indianapolis.

Messrs Morgan and Tisdale, livery men of Price's hill, have added several new rigs to their already first class equipment. They are doing a splendid business and are solving the "Negro problem," by their strict business methods and courtesy treatment to the public.

EL RIO REY.

MUST SUPPORT HIS FAMILY.

So a Buckeye Justice Decides—A Good Man for Sheriff—An Afro-American Purchases Valuable Properety—The Local News.

Portsmouth, O., Special to THE FREEMAN.

We hope that our people will subscribe for THE FREEMAN and carefully read it, and further see to it that your neighbor read and carefully examine it, you will find the contents leads to that of building up the race.

John Wood of Ninth street, is a sweet singer, with a little cultivation he would make a star. John stopped at Mrs. L. H. Scott's store about two weeks ago and bought a coppy of THE FREEMAN, and said he would go home and carefully read it, and see what it contained. It pleased John so well that he comes regular every Saturday to get it. John Evans, a pleasant young man, also takes THE FREEMAN. The above mentioned are young men just where we must get the interest of our colored papers started, among the young men who are just becoming voters and will think and act for the best interest of our race.

D. W. Gustin is a white gentleman of our city, but he is a friend to the colored boys, and is an accomodating gentleman. He is now a candidate for sheriff of Scioto county. Boys whoop her up well and you will make no mistake.

There was a large number of people at the Baptist church last Sunday night to hear Rev. Nash, of Columbus.

Mrs. Mary Ross, of Findley and Miss Annie Lucas are visiting friends in Peketon, O., they anticipate a good time.

Isaac Farley, an employe at the Biggs House, while cleaning off a roof in the rear of the house fell off, and was seriously injured.

J. H. Scoot and F. White were at the J. B. Green sale, and purchased some very valuable articles, this was an auction sale. Mr. Green, a few years ago, was one of the richest men in the county. Wealth and poverty will "swop" places.

We are sorry to say to the public that Miss Francis Davis, of Eleventh street; has departed this life, she died Friday July 25th. Miss Francis was well known in Portsmouth, where she lived, and leaves a large number of friends to mourn her death.

Frank White has purchased a building spot just across the street from where he now does business, and expects to erect a business room in the near future. Frank White is a colored barber of Portsmouth and full of business. We are told that there are big eyes among the whites, the cause of purchasing of this valuable piece of property in the heart of the city.

David Polley was arrested last Saturday morning, charged with the nonesupport of his child. He was taken before squir Ball and waved examination, and was bound over to the common police court in the sum of $300. The proceedings were conducted under provisions of an act passed the legislature last winter, that punishment with a heavy fine and imprisoment for such neglect on the part of natural parents or guardian.

One of the most painful scenes witnessed lately was the indictment for forgery of the son of a former prominent and respectable citizen of Boston. The evidence on which the young man was indicted was furnished by his own mother. He had forged her name so extensively that to protect herself she was obliged to resort to this extreme measure.

AT PLEASURE'S SHRINE.

The Covington Elite Entertains a Visitor—The Excursion Nuisance—Saved by a Lead Pencil—Enterprising Men—Locals and General News.

Covington, Ky., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Tube Rose Clubs' reception in open air was a grand affair. There were many prominent guests from Cincinnati and other cities in Ohio. When they began to arrive at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross there were many exclamations of surprise at this grand illumination and select gathering. The decorations of the trees standing here and there produced an impression that this was certainly a lawn fete. When the agent of THE FREEMAN arrived he was informed that this entertainment was given in honor of Miss Sarah Ramey, one of Lexington, Ky's., leading young misses, whose manners and affability has won for her a host of friends.

The real amusement for the guests was the arrival of Prof. D. W. Hamilton's string band. Mr. W. A. Gaines and Allen, the comical policeman and precise dancers were the most Chesterfieldian of the male guests during the evening. The ladies costumes were of the latest styles and quite handsome Everything was amuseing until the Proffessor's call for the grand march and those that were ready went into the grand feast that had been prepared. After supper the dancing continued until 3 o'clock and during the departure there were many congratulations extended to the host and hostess. The following are the names of the guests: Misses Georgia Whaley, of Paris, Mary Jordan, of Avondale, Emma Anderson, Lancaster, Ky., Miss Josie Johnson, Cincinnati, Lula Smith, Cynthana, Ky., Mrs. Bush, Mitchell, Tex., those from Covington were Miss Annie Price, Tillie Young, Irene McGlasson, Clara Garrett, Lida Hall, Cadie Maize, Julia Knox and Annie Hart, from Cincinnati, Messrs Sherman Payn, James Allen, Geo. Fossett, John Yates, Gen. Matthews, Harry Smith, from Covington, Charles Price, Amos Fields, Charles Hillman, Thos. Young, Goodson Douglas, W. A. Gains, Ben Robbins, Isaac Lair, Wm. Steppe, Foster Wright, George Knox and Jerry M. Boler agent for THE FREEMAN.

The Central club gave their annual excursion July 29th with indication of success but obnoxious features were very conspicuous and that was the over-crowding of the cars that carried the passengers, some were compelled to stand on the platform, while others procured tickets and could not get on on the train. We hope that there may be some remedy for this neglect of the committee in the future. The cars were crowded before they left Cincinnati, so how could they accommodate our home people?

Mr. Steve Broken, a tonsorial artist, of this city might have been dead had it not been for a lead pencil he carried in his vest pocket, when the young man he had hired as a porter, slashed him across the breast. Although it took several stiches to close the gash, he is getting along nicely. He has removed his shop to the corner of Pike and Russell streets and will be glad to have all customers return.

Jones & Fleetwood, proprietors of one of the leading barber shops are doing a good business and they have made great progress since they started in business together. Mr. Fleetwood is quite generous. He is a graduate barber by profession and served the standing army. He also teaches band music. They will endeavor to please all customers and visitors. They are very much respected and are race men.

Miss Clara Garrett, will start for Key West; Fla., about the 28th to visit friends.

Mrs Harriet Hand, and niece, Miss Ida Rice, have gone to Epworth Heights Ohio, to visit her daughter, Miss Bertha Hand, who is detained at the camp meeting.

The Thirteenth street Baptist church will give their second annual basket meeting in August. There will be cheap rates for the round trip and every respectable person is solicited to attend.

The Independent Futurity received ten new members on the 25th.

Newport.

Prof. Geo. Sparks, is open for any engagement that pertains to mesmerism. He claims to be the only colored mesmerist traveling. He can be addressed at any time at his residence, 110 South Gate street, Newport, Ky.

Mrs. Arthur Walker and daughter, will start on a visit to the Niagara Falls about the 30th of July.

UNITED WE STAND.

The Fortune episode in New York City envolves a principle in which every Negro in the United States is vitally interested. The colored people must fight their own battles and stand shoulder to shoulder for mutual protection. There is no better time than now to test the question of the Negro's civil rights in the courts. To this end THE FREEMAN suggests that a fund be subscribed by the people throughout the land to enable Mr. Fortune to employ the ablest council and fight the case to a finish. In this controversy, a principle, not person, is at stake. Let every Negro lend his influence and his dollars to hold up the standard of the race. THE FREEMAN heads the list with $5.00. All subscriptions sent to this office will be duly acknowleged in our columns. Remit at once.

THE FREEMAN, - - - - - - - -	$5.00.
S. W. Hill, Espy, Pa., - - - - -	$1.25.
J. H. Jackson, Frankfort, Ky.,	$1.00.
Henry P. Johnson, Iron Mountain, Mich. - - - - - - - - - - -	$1.25.
Jas. H. Tilghman Chicago - -	0.50
C. A. Hereford, Starkville, Miss,	$1.00.
H. B. Taylor, Chicago, Ills., -	$5.00.

Has Taken the Lead.

If there is a newspaper published by colored men in the United States that is worthy of the patronage of every member of the race, it is THE FREEMAN, published at Indianapolis, Ind, by Edward E. Cooper Esq. It is a splendid illustration of the rapid and wonderful advance made by the Negro race in literary affairs since emancipation. THE FREEMAN has taken the front rank in journalism. The exalted position it has attained through the superior generalship of its worthy editor, aided by a corps of brilliant writers throughout the country, depicts for its wonderful future.—The San Francisco Sentinel.

THE EDITOR'S TALK.

Here we are again. Many queries have been made concerning our failure to appear weekly. Our apology is we have been entirely too engaged in other matters. There is a great deal of work connected with THE FREEMAN, and its rapidly increasing circulation is largely augmenting it.

***

A subscriber in Macon, Miss., Richard Ross by name, wishes to know if the William Ross, who was hurt in the explosion in Chicago some weeks ago, is not a brother of his. Parties interested will please give this matter attention.

***

We have been invited to deliver an Emancipation address at five or six places August 3rd and September 22nd. Whew!

***

Our special features, such as "Race Gleanings," "The Stage," "Drift of Sentiment," "Our Journalists and Literary Folks" and such, have been crowded out of this issue of THE FREEMAN to give space to other correspondence. The next issue will contain all of these features with many new ones. Our correspondents should bear in mind that we have only forty-eight columns and we cannot get sixty or seventy columns of matter in forty-eight columns.

***

A writer from one of the southern towns, some weeks ago made a request for sample copies and instructions to agents. His letter was full of praise for THE FREEMAN and we naturally expected big returns. A few weeks later he writes us a letter still praising THE FREEMAN and its "noble mission" and asking for more sample copies, but had done nothing. These copies were promptly sent and still a few days later he writes another letter, in which he takes occasion to praise the paper, and to tell us how it should be conducted, and edited especially, but still no subscriptions. This writer is the type of a great many persons who are friends to the paper only in words. How much better would it be, and how much more weight would his professed admiration have, if he would only send in a list of subscribers with his gushing letter. All writers of fulsome letters read this and reflect.

***

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED.

A subscriber in Topeka, Kan., writes to know if the great guessing match, which took place some time ago in THE FREEMAN, to decide who the ten greatest Negroes were, has been decided. We will state that the matter is now in the hands of the judges and as soon as they make their report it shall be published in full.

A common occurrence—base ball.

A par-a-dox—Courtland and Desbrasses street ferries.

Hard at it—"My head swims awfuly bad, what makes it?"
Croese—"Water on the brain I should think.

West-coat—"My sheep all shed badly what am I to do for them?"
East-laker—"When you see a rain-storm coming up,-lock the shed.

AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

"You can't come in, the house is full," said she intent to guy him.
"Dash all right, m'jear," be said, "It ain't no fuller'n I'm."—New York World.

Gumble—"I heard you came out to start a paper."
A Spike-head—"Yes I did."
Gumble—"Did you succeed?"
Spike-head—"I succeeded in starting it, but it wouldn't go."

Razzle—"That man's an artist."
Dazzle—"Did you smell the paint?"
Razzle—"No."
Dazzle—"Tell by his finely chiseled figure?"
Razzle—"No, I saw him fall down one day looking in a window."

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

The City of Stanton—Its Advantages, with an Excellent Showing for the Afro-Americans—Locals.

Stanton, Va., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Odd Fellows own a large three story brick building on Ferdic street. —The Masons own a large three story brick building on the corner of Market and Beverly streets.——C. L. Brock, a prominent citizen, runs a wholesale retail grocery on Augusta street. It is one of the finest in the city.——Stewart Tate and John Carter are the only two colored contractors of Stanton in the painting business.—— Mr. Edward Brown runs a first class barber shop on New street for his white friends Mr. H. S. Watson is breeding fine poultry at his henery on Augusta St. —Mr. Braxton Perkins, who has been very ill for some time, is reported much better.——Capt. John A. W. Smith's wife is ill at their residence. —Mr. Harry Lindsey is somewhat better.——Some years ago these three young men took it in their minds to stand up and be counted Jacob Davenport, Lee Carter and Esau Moore. To-day they all own valuable property. —Staunton has five Afro-American churches: Augusta, St. A. M. E. Church, John A. Holmes, pastor; Mt. Zion Baptist, A. W. Pullor, pastor; Ebenezer Baptist, D. C. Dlan, pastor; Mt. Calvary Baptist, H. Banks, pastor; A. M. E. Bethel, J. B. Beckett pastor. —Mr. Mack Chiles will have his new house completed soon.——G. W. White, an experienced black smith, is coming to the front.——Mr. Frank T. Ware owns the old camp desk of George Washington. It can be seen at his store on August street ——Mr. A. E. Smith, who has been in the Street Car service elsewhere and in Staunton for a number of years, has been called to his home in Little Rock, Arkansas. his wife being ill.——Several fine dogs have been found in and near the old Fair Grounds dead It is supposed some mean person had put down poison for some unknown reason.— -Miss Elabell Davis, who has been visiting her aunt in St. Paul, Minn., has returned home looking well.——The Staunton Bottling Works does a large business. G. W. Smith, an Afro-American, is foreman.——If the readers of THE FREEMAN want to know what is going on in Staunton they should take THE FREEMAN reguarly and read carefully. —Jumbo was a large thing to the Afro-Americans of Staunton but THE FREEMAN is still larger to them.

HOOK.

A CALLED CONFERENCE

To Celebrate the Organization of the Indiana A. M. E. Conference.

At a called meeting of the ministers of the Indiana Annual Conference of the A. M. E. connection by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John M. Brown, D. D. D., D. L., presiding Bishop of the 4th Episcopal district, the following brethren, viz: Revs. Jason Bundy, J. H. Clay, A. Davis, R. H. Felton, A. Smith, S. M. Smothers, P. M. Lewis, A. L. Murry, George Milton, A. Furguson, C. M. Roberts, Bishop John M. Brown presiding, met in the basement room of Bethel A. M. F. Church, Indianapolis, Thursday, July 17th at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the feasibility and advisability of holding a semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the A. M. E. Annual Conference of Indiana, and also of purchasing an Episcopal residence within the bounds of the Indiana Conference. The meeting was opened with reading the 41st Psalm and prayer by Rev. A. Smith. On motion, C. W. Roberts was chosen secretary for the meeting. It was decided to hold such a celebration on or about the first of October, and the site selected was Richmond. The following committees were appointed: On arrangements, Revs. J. Bundy, H. H. Thompson, J. H. Clay, M. Coleman, R. H. Felton, S. M. Smothers, A. L. Murry, J. Mitchem, Hutchison, J. Simpson, C. W. Roberts. On program: Revs. Davis, Lewis, Smith and Wilson. On Episcopal Residence: Revs. Clay, Bundy, Lewis,

The secretary was ordered to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of our colored city papers. Bishop John M. Brown, presiding, C. W. Roberts, secretary.

IN THE SUMMER.

The Young Mans' Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Lore—An Olio of News.

Maysville, (Ky.,) Special to THE FREEMAN.

Miss Anna E. Ewing and George W. Routt were married by the Rev. Joseph Courtney at Scott Chapel M. E. church on the 24th. The bride is one of Maysville's most popular young ladies. The groom:—but then, every body knows George.——There was a reunion at the church on the same night the pastor, Rev. Courtney delivered a scientific lecture; subject, "Why we study." After the lecture a lunch was served in the basement of the church.——The Maysville Glee Club entertainment was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever given in Maysville. The arrangement committee composed of F. E. Fowler, Misses F. Barber and J. ɾ. Young, spared no pains to make the supper fit for the Gods'. It was served by the Martin Bar. Those who attended from a distance were: Misses L. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; S. Anderson and V. Thomas. Georgetown, Ky.; T. Justice, Buckner, Fleming, Parker and Mrs. Joe. Cross of Portsmouth, O. ——Thomas Hugh, an inoffensive person, while temporarily insane from excessive use of liquor, was shot and killed by a policeman.——Russel Gray of Lexington, was in the city last week.——Miss Anna M. Young is holding the fort at Augusta.——Mrs. Richard Williams, of Lexington, is here on a visit to her parents.——Sir John R. Walker has returned from Danville, where he went to attend the grand lodge of the F. A. A. M.——Miss F. Barber is visiting in Louisville. She will also visit Lexington before she returns home.——W. S. Jackson is rusticating at M. Sterling.——Charles Johnson has gone to Lexington.—— Prof. Charles G. Harris is in Lexington where he has a large class of music. He will furnish music for the Criterion Dramatic Club which exhibits on the 31st.——Wonder if Thomas R. Perry knows how to pace?——Miss Julia E. Powers of Cincinnati, is here on a visit to friends.——'Tis said that the genial tonsorial artist contemplates taking upon himself the title of Benedict ere the snow flies. "Good luck to yes me boy."——"The shooting match" which is composed of some expert riflemen is flourishing. Ah, S. M.——If you want a paper to read on Sunday, buy THE FREEMAN of Young, the agent.

ECOPIZIPIC.

NOT SEEN EVERY DAY.

A Negro Newspaper with all the Modern Improvements—Good words for Mr. Thompson and the Indianapolis People.

The following is a copy of a semi-personal letter addressed to Mr. R. W. Thompson, who managed the recent King entertainment in this city. Several points will be of general interest to the Indianapolis people:

WAUKESHA, WIS., July 21, '90.

Richard W. Thompson, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I must thank you for the way you managed the entertainment of the first inst. The local talent, was all that could be desired, and I thank them, through you, for participating and doing so well on that evening. The advertising was all right. Advertising, I think, is half the battle. So in this case, the half was well fought in advance. Well, in fact, every detail was well looked after, which shows that you have a keen eye for stagecraft business. For culture refinement and appreciation, the Idianapolis people are not excelled anywhere, and word about my hoast, Editor Cooper of THE FREEMAN, everything was so homelike and at my disposal, it will be many days before I'll forget the hospitality of E. E. Cooper and his wife.

Whilst in Indianapolis, I paid a visit to THE FREEMAN office, and to put it mildly, I was surprised to think of a colored newspaper with nine rooms, engraving artist, stenographer and printers all colored. Well its something that you don't come across every day. I like the business methods of Editor Cooper and I can say that I have seen hs paper in Canada, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and the state that I am in at present, Wisconsin. So you see, his paper covers some territory. So much for push and energy. It is what I term the colored Frank Leslie.

Yours Full of Merriment,
W. Owens King,
Afro-American Humorist.

Selma's preliminary contest will be Thursday, August, 7th, at which time her representatives will be selected.

A handsome gold medal is to be awarded the city whose representative carries off the laurels. An elegant banquet will be given after the contest.

The Negro Element in Majority—The Population—Personal.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special to THE FREEMAN.

One of Spartansburg's most conservatives farmers writes to the Hearld: Captain Tillman said, in his speech, at Spartansburg that one object he had in view was to secure a constitutional convention. One principal reason for which was to abolish the two mills taxs that was used to make the white help educate the Negro children. Captain Tillman ought to know, and does know that the Negro element in this State is largely in the majority, and under sharp training they can elect whom they please; and yet he makes this avowal in the face of circumstances and at the time when danger is thickest around us.

Rev. C. Cash, and his son are very ill.

Mrs. Louisa Foster, the wife of Mr. Ralph Foster, died last week.

The Mt. Moriah Baptist church raised over $60 on their rally day.

Rev. I. N. Cardoza preached at the M. E. church Sunday evening to a very large audience.

Rev. I. S. Lee, of Charleston, S. C. has been visiting our town, he was the guest of Mrs. Clark.

The Ever Ready club gave a festival at Tollerson's Hall, last Friday evening, for the benefit of the Silver Hill M. E. church.

The population of this city, as ascertained by the census just taken, is 5,550. This figure will be largely augmented when the Spartansburg mills shall be at work, and when the different manufactors already projected shall be completed. Before the end of six months Spartansburg's population shall go over 7,000. Twenty years ago it was little over a thousand.

NOT PLOUGH SHARES

But Swords—The Mite Society Entertainment—Local Dots and Dashes.

New Bedford, Mass., Special to THE FREEMAN.

A very interesting concert was given at the Salem Baptist church on the 29th under the auspices of the Mite Society. Among those who helped to make the evening pleasant were Benj. Drummond, the well known elocutionist, and brother Andrew, the talented soloist, assisted by Mrs. Ruth Sherman, soprano, Frank Hathaway, bass, Paul Branciere, harpist, David Sullivan and Master Harry Bowser clarionet solo, Master Fred Clarke, violin soloist, Dennis Howarth as pianist, and the well known Jenore orchestra, F. Clarke, leader. All had a pleasant time, for which a vote of thanks is due the committee in charge—Noah Morgan, Mesdames Mary Fortes and Adelaide Ritter

From the Boston Sunday Globe we gleaned the following with regard to one of our most enterprising young men: "A great deal of interest has been aroused in the contest (for the $1000 sword to be presented by the Boston Globe to the most popular Grand Army man) and Wm. Drummonds, a Union street druggist, who is an admirer of General Benjamin F. Butler, has posted a sign in his window requesting that cupons bearing the general's name, be left with him to be forwarded to the Globe. Great stacks of cupons are piled in the window, which indicates the popnlarity of the general. Mr. Drummond is a wide-awake young man, full of love and interest in any and all things which tends to elevate and benefit the race, was formerly clerk in charge of Joseph Robertson's drug business on Chestnut avenue, which store he opened for Mr. Robertson and did his part so successfully that he worked up a first-class trade for that gentleman, which continues to this date. Finding that he could do so well for another man he concluded to open up for himself, and as a result has a nice little place of business on one of our principal streets, and has a fine trade.

A iarge number of people attended the picnic of the A. M. E. Bethel Sunday School at Fort Phœnix in Fairhaven on the 25th. Music was furnished by the French American brass band.

The Salem Baptist Sunday school will hold their annual picnic August 5th at Sylvan grove, a beautiful place well adapted for an outing of this kind.

We understand that the Drummonds Concert Company will visit Cottage City at an early date.

Patrons will find THE FREEMAN on sale at the Parker House telegraph office.

tion and one by diphtheria. On Monday afternoon, July 21st, John O'Neil, aged 22 years, 4 months, and one of our most promising and esteemed young men, passed away. His Noble, Christian life, and his patience, calmness and resignation during his sickness won for him the admiration and regard of all. He was burried from the Dix Ave. Congregational Church, Thursday afternoon. The services were impressive and solemn as Revs. Miller and Biddle addressed the closely packed chnrch. Many beautiful flowers were on the coffin, among which there was a wreath given by the A. O. S., of which club he was a member. The following set of resolutions were drawn up in behalf of Mr. O'Neal by Miss Ernsetine McSinn, Mr. Walter Price and Chas. Simmons: "Inasmuch as we know that God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and comrade, John O'Neal, and Whereas we his late associates keenly feel the loss of him who by his noble manhood and generous and unwavering friendship gave promise of so bright a future. Resolved that we, the members of the A. O. S., hereby express our senese of bereavement at the loss of our beloved and honored member Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be published in THE FREEMAN and New York Age."

It is very hard to loose such a promising young man. The others who have been cut down in their youth are Mrs. Silian Torby, formerly of Springfield; Chas. Lancaster, Miss. Annie Wells and Miss Etto Grey.

AN APPLICABLE REMARK.

Mrs. Junior:—"What did you want to refuse de man for? I think he's a moughty good young man, myseff."

Miss Sophomore:—"Well Auntie, I do not want to be too hasty."

Mrs. Junior:—Yes, youse gwine to keep playin' wid de mouse 'till you lose hit."

Danville, Ky., Sparks.

Sunday, July 27th, was rally day at the Green street Baptist church, and a good collection was taken up at each of the tables. Several orders assisted and each had tables arranged as follows: The church, $32.45; Sunday School, $17.40; Knights, $22.19; U. B. of F's. $41.07; total, $113.11. Aside from this, six dollars was raised for Rev. Anderson, of Campblesville, who also preached an interesting sermon. Miss Z. Wallace presided at the organ. ——S. Porter and Miss Amanda Jackson were united in marriage on the 24th, Rev. Frazier, pastor of the A. M. E. church, officiating.——Miss Lucy Fry, of Texas, is in the city, the guest of Miss E. Higgins.

NEW HAVEN, [CONN.,] CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The picnic of the Emanual Baptist Church, Rev. Jackson, pastor, held in Parlor Rock, Thursday, July, 24th. Although only five car loads rolled out of the Derby depot, they met with excursionists from other towns at the grove, and spent a very fine and happy day among the amusements connected with the grove. The Independent Cornet Band furnished fine music for the excursion.

Elder T. R. Gedda is in the city looking over the affairs of the Bethel A. M. E. Church and visiting friends.

On Wednesday evening June, 23, Mr. Moses T. Price, of New York, and Miss Fannie Sane, of this city, were united in holy bond of wedlock by Rev. Brown, of the St. Luke's Church at the residence of the brides father, Wm. Sane, on Eaton street. The bride recieved many costly presents. After the wedding the friends present congratulated the bride, and were served with refreshments consisting of the delicacies of the season, Mr. Picket being caterer. The bride and groom will spend their honeymoon on a tour through the south after which they will settle down in New Haven.

During the last week the "Angel of Death" has plowed through our midst and taken away within four days five of our young people; four by consump-

There will be thirty-three colored teachers in the Kansas City schools next year.

Lincoln University is the oldest chartered university in the interest of Negro education in the country.

Prof. Wm. Sears, of the Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., died very suddenly last week of hemorrhage.

Frank A. Dennison, colored, of Texas, is valedictorian of the graduating class of the Union College of Law, Chicago.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly principal of the Gate City public school, has received an appointment at Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. S. Dinkins, of Marion, Ala., is elected successor of Dr. Wm. Johnson Simmons, in the presidency of the State University, Louisville, Ky.

Lincoln University, Chester county, Pa., a Presbyterian institution for Afro-American youth, has received nearly $60,000 in bequests this year.

Patterson, N. J., high school had its first colored graduate recently. He won honors by excellent scholarship and was one of the best orators of the day. His name is Howard Beekman.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' Hall in Boston last Thursday, an appropriate poem from the pen of Boston's colored poet, Elijah W. Smith, was read by Edward Everett Brown.

Afro-American pupils have once more won the prize for superior penmanship in the public schools of Hannibal, Mo. This is the fourth consecutive year that the pupils of Douglass school have shown this element of superior training.

More than 100 colored teachers attended the National Educational Association at St. Paul, Minn. They stopped at the leading hotels, visited in company with the whites the public places and no intimation of inferiority was mentioned or made visible by the whites.

Considering the same number of black students in our colleges, the numbers of first honors they are taking looks somewhat ominous. When the black men become numerous in the seats of learning will the whites stand any chance at all?—Buffalo Courier.

Prof. J. W. Gilbert, a colored man holding the chair of Greek at the Paine Institute, Augusta, Ga., will spend two years at the American school of Ancient languages in Athens, Greece, this treat being a fellowship won from his Alma Matter, Brown University.

Philip A White, the Afro-American of the Brooklyn Board of Education, who resigned recently, because, in his opinion, his associates would not coincide with any of his views, has withdrawn his resignation. This was done after several consultations with the Mayor, who expressed a desire to have Mr. White remain.

Mr. Edwin F. Horne, of the Observer, is developing considerable literary ability. In the Times of Sunday was published a delightful little sketch called "My Anita" and in Monday's Times another called "The Blind." This is a translation from the Spanish. He has quite a demand for this kind of work, having recently sold the copyright of several stories to a New York publishing house.

Hypnotic Hygiene.

The more progressive of the medical profession are beginning to believe that they have in hypnotism a valuable curative agent. The fullest knowledge on this subject yet obtainable is in a book written by Professor Bernheim, of the medical school of Nancy, France. It has been translated by Dr. Christian A. Herter into English, and is to be had in this country. Remarkable cures have been effected by this agency already in France, and to some extent in America, though it is confessed that the hard headed, positive American is less susceptible to hypnotic influence than Europeans are.

Dr. George M. Beard was the pioneer investigator into hypnotism in the United States, and at the time of his lamented death was deeply immersed in experiments that might have opened the way to discoveries as wonderful as those recorded in Professor Bernheim's book. In applying the hypnotic cure the physician puts the subject to sleep by means mentioned in Dr. Bernheim's book, and usually tells him that on waking he will be much improved, and as a matter of fact this result generally follows when the hypnotization is successful.

The three states into which the hypnotized patient falls have been characterized as follows: First, lethargy or sleep, in which the person seems in a natural sleep; second, catalepsy, in which he is rigid and motionless, and his limbs and muscles remain in any attitude in which they are placed by the operator; third, somnambulism. This is the most wonderful of all. The patient's intellectual faculties, his senses, are quickened and exalted to a degree that appears supernatural. Such powers of seeing, hearing, memory, etc., seem not possible to one of mortal birth. This state, however, does not usually supervene.

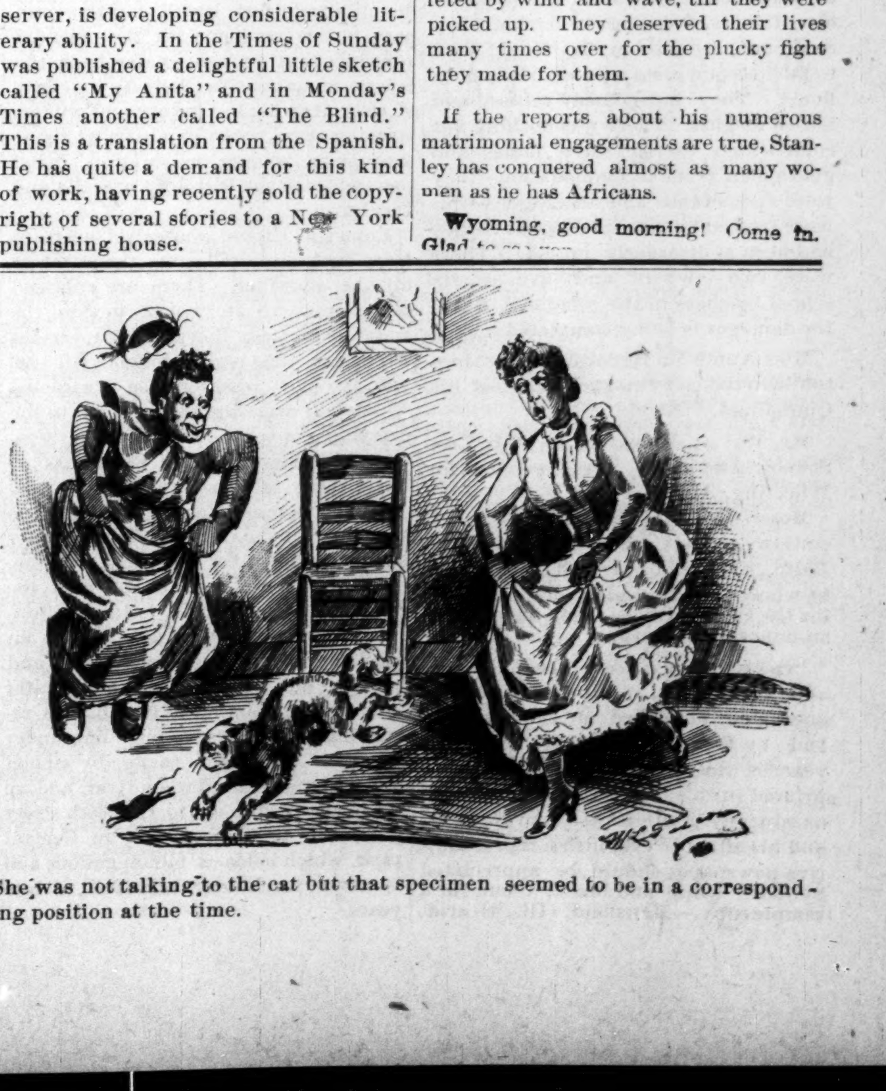
While the subject is under the hypnotic spell he is simply a blind instrument in the hands of the operator. There are at this day several prominent American physicians who declare they have patients under their control who at their suggestion would commit any crime, however atrocious. Therein lies the danger of hypnotism. The power to hypnotize is by no means uncommon, and it is a power which almost any person can learn. The oftener a subject permits himself to be influenced the more susceptible he becomes. If you set your head determinedly that you will not be hypnotized you cannot be, and here is safety.

Two Brave Boys.

A thrilling experience was that of the two boys who saved themselves by means of life preservers at the disaster to the Sea Wing on Lake Pepin. One of them, Robert Adams, was 17 years old. When the steamer was blown over Adams and another youth were hurled into the water with the rest. But expecting the catastrophe they had provided themselves with life preservers in time. Between them they had three of these. Adams could swim, the other could not. When precipitated into the water they managed, fate knows how, to hang to their life preservers and to each other. The waves rose in great white caps about them, and tossed them wildly hither and thither, but the two brave fellows kept their heads on and their courage up, and held like death to the life preservers. Adams did not attempt to swim, but both used their strength merely to keep above water till rescued. So for six hours these two brave lads remained in the water in the darkness of night, buffeted by wind and wave, till they were picked up. They deserved their lives many times over for the plucky fight they made for them.

If the reports about his numerous matrimonial engagements are true, Stanley has conquered almost as many women as he has Africans.

Wyoming, good morning! Come in. Glad t[illegible]



She was not talking to the cat but that specimen seemed to be in a corresponding position at the time.

THE BALTIMORE LETTER.

In Political Circles—Social—Inducements for Colored People to buy Property—The New Pension Law—Picnics—Briefs—The Color Line Again.

Baltimore Md., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Though the heat was remarkably intense, and comfort was a scarce article in Baltimore on that account, yet last week was truly one of political sensation and interest. The leaders of three parties were assembled endeavoring, despite the heat, to map out plans which they hope will bring success to their several organizations. The Democratic State Central Committee met, but nothing of unusual interest was done—save making the usual confecture that their majority would be greatly increased. The meeting, however, of the Republican State Central Committee was one of extraordinary importence and the results were entirely unexpected. The committee was called upon to decide a factional contest between two wings of the party; one headed by post master Johnson and U. S. Marshall Airey; the other by Mr. Wm. T. Henderson who was Mr. Johnson's most dangerous rival in the post office contest. Chairman Conklin ordered the names of the Henderson men placed on the roll. A committee on credentials was appointed over which the Henderson men had controll and as a result, all of the Henderson contestants were seated and made members of the State Central Committee, thus giving them the complete control of the machinery. Such a decided victory was not expected even by the victors—especially when it was known that nearly every federal officer was on the other side—but it appears from results that while the Johnson faction have the offices, the Henderson men control the party organization; they will control the primaries, make the nominations, and it will be at their option to send or not to send an anti-administration delegation to the National Convention. Mr. Wm. T. Henderson, the leader of the victorious forces, has always been known to be a skillful and shrewd political organizer and he will doubtless use the influence which this victory has brought him, with ability and success.

The movement to send a colored councilman to the City Council from the 11th Ward is taking definite shape as the time for action draws near. It has been practically decided that a colored man will go from that ward. Any other thing would surely be an evidence that the thousands of colored voters would not stand by their own. If a colored man be sent, it will be the first time in the history of Maryland politics that a colored man has been elected to an office. Let the voters stand by one of their own, and their courage and independence will be a matter of commendation for years to come.

The colored people of Baltimore have always shown a disposition to accumulate money and buy their own homes. They have frequently found it difficult and in some instances impossible to pay rent, keep up the expenses of the household and at the same time, save enough to purchase a house, but the recent revolution in the real estate market makes it now unnecessary for any large sum of money to be had before starting to buy; and homes can now be purchased in the same way and for less money than the vast majority of colored people are paying for the rent of some one else's house. Lawyer Harry Cummings has now for sale 100 new two-story dwellings in the north-western section of the city, all modern improvements, only $300, cheap ground rent. To start the purchase—think of it—you only need to pay $25 down—and you can pay the balance in installments of $1.05.

On Friday morning a party of respectable ladies and gentlemen desiring to escape the heat of the city, started to go to Fair View, a summer resort a few miles below Baltimore. When they applied at the ticket office for first class tickets, they were told that they could not secure them, they would have to take second class accommodation or none. They indignantly refused and left in disgust. There was nothing but color which barred these ladies and gentlemen from accommodation—they were respectable and intelligent—but were treated in the same way as if they had been a disorderly crowd. There were two lawyers and five or six school teachers in the company. A suit for damages is being completed.

Miss Annie V. Rydor, of Washington is in the city the guest of Miss Ida Cummings.

Mr. W. A. Hawkins, of Md. Law School, and wife left the city for Wheeling, Va.

Messrs. Malachi Gibson and Jno. S. Outlaw, of the Census Office were in Balto., having just arrived from Brookly where they are doing clerical work for the Census Office—they have made an honorable record.

The Greatest Colored Newspaper.

THE FREEMAN, an illustrated colored newspaper published at Indianapolis, Ind., by Edward E. Cooper, at $2.40 a year, is the greatest race newspaper printed in this country. Mr. Cooper is an educated gentleman, a man of talent, and his effort to establish a representative newspaper should be appreciated by both white and black. Send for a sample copy.—Mansfield, (Ill.,) Hearld.

We are accustomed to consider Japan as a heathen country, yet Japan has 2,500,000 children in her primary schools.

Salt Lake City is to be congratulated on electing a liberal board of education and freeing its public schools from the rule of a lot of fat old Mormon sinners.

It is pleasing to observe the marked improvement in the amount of literary education now required of young men before they are permitted to enter a medical college. Perhaps the time will come when our doctors throughout the country will have a good common school education.

In August, 1889, the Inman steamer City of Paris crossed the ocean from Europe to America in five days, nineteen hours and eighteen minutes. Up to the present that record is unbroken. This July the White Star steamer Teutonic crossed in five days, twenty-two hours and twenty minutes, traveling in the meantime fifty miles farther than the City of Paris did on her record breaking trip. This shows that the two ships are very evenly matched. If the Teutonic can break the record of the Paris, what may we not expect further?

The Sea Wing, the capsizing of which caused the disaster on Lake Pepin, was a stern wheel boat of the long, narrow pattern peculiar to western rivers. In a high wind it is very difficult to steer such a steamer, which is especially liable to be turned over exactly as the Sea Wing was turned over. The captains of such craft are usually fully alive to the risk of navigating them in a wind. This style of steamer has been found particularly adapted to the trade along the rivers on which they ply, but they ought to remain tied up to shore if a storm is seen approaching.

The Stanford University.

The new university buildings which Senator Stanford is erecting to the memory of his son in California will be of a type of architecture unique. The model is taken from the group of buildings at the ancient mission of the Jesuit fathers at Santa Barbara. It may be called the mission style of architecture. The central idea of the university structure proper is a quadrangle of buildings about an interior court. In this court will be planted beautiful trees and shrubs, and fountains will play, grass will grow and birds will sing, conveying the idea of an oriental paradise. Indeed the pattern is distinctly oriental and ancient, which adds none the less to the picturesque attractiveness of the architecture. Another feature which will be a novelty is that the university is only one story high. Here indeed is one restful spot where a human being will apparently have room enough without hoisting himself up into the sky.

The students' dormitories will be three stories high. Of these there are two, one for each sex, for Senator Stanford's university will be a "co-ed." All the buildings are covered with red tiled roofs. The quadrangle is entered by graveled driveways passing under deep arches, and above each arch a massive tower rises. Every kind of tree that will grow in that soil and climate will be planted in the grounds surrounding the university, the collection constituting an immense arboretum.

The New Croton Aqueduct.

The great water conduit which will give New York an added supply of 250,000,000 gallons a day is completed at last. It was five years in construction, and ninety-seven men were from time to time killed by accident on the work, most of them by falls of earth.

From Croton lake to Central park the aqueduct is 33.12 miles long. It may be reckoned among the other big things which America offers to the astonishment and admiration of the world, for though there are other aqueducts longer, notably that which supplies Liverpool, it being over sixty-eight miles in length, yet in the Croton aqueduct engineering difficulties have been surmounted that make of it something remarkable in this direction. In fact it will faintly compare in this respect with the splendid aqueduct that brought water from the Sabine mountains to Rome in the days of that city's highest luxury and wildest washing craze, when hundreds of thousands, men, women and children, laved themselves in the baths of Caracalla and Diocletian.

From the Croton watershed north of New York city will come the water to fill the aqueduct. There are enlarged reservoirs there at present to store the water as it comes flowing from various streams in this region, but not till 1892 will the new reservoirs be completed which will make the supply equal to the carrying capacity. Not till 1892, therefore, will New York's 1,600,000 people have really all the water they need. When these reservoirs are finished it is thought that the city will have a water supply sufficient for a century to come.

Of the more than 33 miles of the croton aqueduct, 29.63 miles are tunneled through solid rock, which is an excellent security against leaks and breaking out. For 1.12 miles the water runs through an open trench, the remaining 2.37 miles is pipe line under ground. The water passes by siphon pressure under the Harlem river, and up grade again and on to the 135th street gate, and to the reservoir in Central park, which holds a billion gallons and is never much over half full of late years.

THE PENSACOLA LETTER.

Two Crack Afro-American Base Ball Teams—A New Pastor Installed—A Fleet-Footed Gas Man—General News.

Pensacola, Fla., Special to THE FREEMAN.

Pensacola colored people are justly proud of their several base ball clubs. Prominent among them being the "Onwards" and the "Giants." The famous "Onwards" are managed and controlled by a stock company as follows: Messrs. John Boyle, Geo. Boadie, A. Soto and William Caldwell. The officers of the club are: George Wells, president and treasurer; P. Barrios, vice president; and H. Williams, secretary. The members of the club are: C. Shalback, capt., W. O'Brien, P. Barrios, Geo. Wells, H. Adams, Ben McIntosh, D. Fullford, L. Charles, Theodore Pons, H. Williams and A. Shalback. This club which was organized some months since is composed of a gentlemanly lot of ball tossers, and managed by Mr. John Boyle, our most popular chief de cusine and patron of sport generally, and now himself personally running Dunn's famous restaurant. Mr. Boyle is an indefatiguable, worker and mainly to his efforts with material assistance from his colleagues are due the present splendid appearance of the club. They are neatly uniformed at a cost of seventy-five dollars, and fully equipped, having all the necessary material used during a game. To acquaint your readers with what confidence the citizens have in Mr. Boyle, I have only to mention the fact as soon as Mr. S. Chipley, a brother to one of the best mayors Pensacola has ever had, and superintencent of the street car line, heard of Mr. Boyle organizing a club, he offered to build a suitible grand stand at Kupfrian Park, the popular resort of our city, for their accomodation without any guarantee. Mr. Boyle promptly accepted the offer, and the results have been greater than exepcted. The stand will easily seat five hundred spectators, and commands a beautiful view of the field. Polite ushers seat visitors, and good order is maintained. A gratifying result is the permanency of the fact that the whole affair is controlled entirely by colored gentlemen. The club maintain a high playing percentage, their games averaging a score of six runs.

Many of their players are experts, Barrios being one of the best colored

Prof. J. H. Denson,
Montrose, Miss.

pitchers in the state, and will compare favorably with most of the white pitchers. Wells is a crack batsman and a faultless baseman; captain Shalback is without doubt the finest short stop and long distance batter in the city. I could name others but precious space forbids. I, however, am compelled to mention one of the best all around colored base ball tossers in the state, and without whom no match game is complete—our joval joker of the diamond field—Dorsey Fullwood. Win or loose he is always happy. This club plays every Sunday, the weather permiting, and receive large patronage. The most exciting game was played Sunday between the Onwards and Giants. The clubs posted a number of bills and together with the fact that fifty dollars and the entire gate receipts were the attractions the game drew a large audience of all classes. An unusual number of prominent white citizens were present. Prof. Ed Myers' Silver Cornet band also attended, and the enlivening strains of the music the game began promptly at half past three o'clock and was hotly contested until near the end, when some dispute arose and the Giants refused to play any futher and the game was awarded to the Onwards, the score standing 9 to 6 in favor of the Onwards. A great deal of money was wagered on the result, the Onwards being the favorites. Manager Boyle intends to have the club photographed at an early date and no doubt I will be able to place their faces before the public. Lack of space forbids a more extended and deserving notice.

Mr. F. H. Hamilton, a true friend and admirer of THE FREEMAN, and one who says that it is the best owned by colored men in America, is in the employ of the Pensacola Gas Co., and proves by his swiftness and efficiency to be one of the greatest pedestrians here. He lights the gas lamps on the street, eighty-five in number, in forty-five minuts. The distance to all of them aud back to the works is seven miles. The same time is made each day, rain or shine.

Remember always to call on S. D. Jackson for THE FREEMAN.

Hon. J. R. Mizell, the newly appointed Collector of Customs, arrived here last week and took charge of the office Tuesday.

Mr. Zebulon Elijah built recently a neat and comfortable dwelling for himself and family in the northwestern part of the city.

Mr. Geo. S. Wells, the defeated aspirant for the collectorship, so rumor says, will be one of the chief appointees under the new collector.

Rev. E. L. Dozier has commenced work on his church again. He held divine services in it for the first time Sunday, assisted by several religious personages.

Dr. M. Abbott was installed as pastor of St. John Baptist Church last Sunday with imposing ceremonies. Rev. G. McKinney, the "Sam Jones" of the Baptist denomination here, preached the introductory sermon.

Mr. R. M. Moore, who graduated in 1880 from the Tuskegee Normal School, has opened a first class barber shop on Tarragona street, between Intendencia and Romana, streets. He is a young man of pleasing manners, courteous, polite and serves all on the most satisfactorily manner whenever they visit Pensacola.

Messrs. Jno. Hall, Joseph Raines, John Mitchell, J. Devaughn and others of the middle and eastern part of the state are in the city and, busy rumor charges them wlth looking for positions in the Custom House.

Every body in debt to THE FREEMAN agent for papers are requested to pay up at once, if not they mey expect to be exposed.

The Northern and Southern Afro-Americans.

BROOKLYN, Ny., July 19, '90—Editor of THE FREEMAN, in your issue of the 12th I find an article: "Why Afro-Americans do not succeed in the north," written by one A. A. White. I wish to reply to said article(?) through the columns of your paper, for the following reasons: First, your paper has a far larger circulation than mine: Second, because A. A. White is more apt to see the same in your journal.

We, none were consulted by our parents where we prefered to be born, north or south, "we came in the world just so." We all have state and sectional pride. The man born in Virginia loves that State, the man born in Ohio is proud of the fact, the man born in Massachusetts congratulates himself he was not born in New York, and so on, it is all natural. We should not, however, as Afro-Americans, ignore the fact that we are all debared of our rights, north and south. We should not let the fact that "A." was born free in the north, or "B." born a slave in the south, cause us to forget we must fight the race enemy in common. What do the Negro haters, north or south, care where the object of their hate first saw the light? They care not if it was in Maine or Texas, on the lakes' or gulf's stream or the Atlantic, or Pacific coast, the fact he is a "nigger" is all they care. We should not forget this. A. A. White says he does not know of any one claiming their rights but those who come from the south. When he makes this statement and the subsequent one, that men of southern birth are ignorant, he either displays his criminal ignorance or tells a wicked falsehood

We have merchants, business men, teachers, editors, doctors, lawyers, tradesmen, poets and writers in the north. Who are these men? Are they men to the "manor born?" No! they are men, and sons of men, born in the south; men who since the war have learned how to read and write, business and the arts. Men who never saw the north until drawn away by the "K. K. K's." or hard times from the south. Where will you find the average northern colored man? In the hotel dining room, blacking boots at the barber shops, selling hot corn, driving a coach, or at some menist "job." In Brooklyn we have doctors, editors, lawyers, tradesmen, real estate men, owning from $20,000 to $50,000, who are they? Sons of the sunny clime. Let the men of the south return to the land of their fathers, and the men of note in the north would be like angel visit—few and far between.

AUGUSTUS M. HODGES.
Editor of the Brooklyn Sentinel.

A Notable Example of what the Afro-American can do.

THE FREEMAN, a newspaper for colored people, published at Indianapolis, is a notable example of what our colored brethren can do, when they try. It is a model, in matter and make-up ably conducted, and, judging from the few copies sent us, it is doing a great work. It is independent in politics, and bears evidence of fairness to all parties, its chief mission being to encourage the colored people in their upward progress, teaching them to assert their rights, to make themselves worthy of those rights, and as citizens, to act intelligently, and independent in politics, and not as partisans, who can see nothing good in an honest opponent. This is sound advice and good doctrine, and if the colored citizen will act upon it, he will deserve, and command the respect of his fellowmen, white and black. As a friend to every honest endeavor to improve the condition of all men the Times congratulates THE FREEMAN and wishes it unbounded and merited success —The Iroquois (Ills.) Times.

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THE GALILEAN FISHERMEN.

A NOBLE ORDER FOUNDED UPON PROGRESSIVE AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Hemsly Nichols an Historic Character—What The Emblem of the Fish Signifies—Growth and Present Condition of the Organization—World's Conclave

Prepared expressly for THE FREEMAN.

The one tendency, which perhaps, above all others, is an especial characteristic of the Negro race, is its devotion and fidelity to the many organizations within its borders. Secret societies, for the purpose of protection, benevolence and mutual improvement, springing into existence often from the sheer necessities born of a common cause and idenlity of design, have so entwined themselves into the warp and woof of our nature, that they are enthusiastically contined, long after the central idea of the orginator has been accomplished, or the issues of the times have given newer objects, and more modern aims. It is true of the Negro race, and likewise of all races, that to preserve, in the midst of business turmoil and the strifes engendered by life's competitive forces, the sweetness and light imparted by

FELLOWSHIP AND BROTHERLY LOVE,

The needful things is organization, concerted action, mutual understanding and obligation held in common, based upon the broad principals enunciated by the Creator and Giver of all benificient things. It is in recognition of these vital principles that leads the Negro race to-day to place his lodge almost co-equal with his church, and to guard its interests with the same zealous regard.

At a period, when the future of our race seemed enshrouded in deepest gloom, the ideas just outlined deeply impressed themselves upon Hemsly Nichols, a wise and God-fearing man, and he, in 1856, laid the foundation of that grand and flourshing order, known as the "Galilean Fishermen." The explanation of this rather novel designation is very clearly given by Dr. George W. Bryant, a prominent member of the order. He says:

"The name is of Bibical origin. Galilee, originally, was given by King Solomon to Hiram, of Tyre, and consisted of about twenty towns, (Joshua 20-7, 1 Kings 9-11.) Subsequently these towns were occupied by strangers, and for this reason Isaiah gave to that district the name 'Galilee of the Gentiles,' (Isaiah 9-1). The strangers increased until at length Galilee became one of the largest provinces of Palestine. The river Jordan, to the foundation at Dan, formed the eastern border, and the northern ran from Dan westward across the mountain ridge till it touched the territory of the Phoenicians. Galilee was divided in two sections, 'upper' and 'lower.' Galilee was the scene of the greater part of Christ's private life and public acts. His early years were spent at Nazareth, and when he entered on his great work he made Capernaum his home. The Apostles were all either Galileans by birth or residence. After the destructions of Jerusalem, Galilee became the chief seat of Jewish schools of learning, and the residence of their most celebrated Rabbins. The sea of Galilee borders on the province of Galilee. No less than nine cities stood on the very shores of this sea. The sea is about thirteen miles long and six miles wide and of an oval shape. The river Jordan enters in at its northern end, and passes out at its southern end. The water of the sea is sweet, cool and transparent, and the beach is everywhere pebbly, and it has a beautiful sparkling look. It bounds in Fish now as in ancient times, and fishermen line its shores and glide upon its waters. This brief outline, therefore, gives not only a biblical history, but shows our Order to be both ancient and sacred. May you all act so that it shall be said truly these people are emulating the virtues of the Galilean Fishermen of old."

THE FISH AS THE EMBLEM

Of our Order of Galileans, leads every Galilean to pray that we may also rapidly increase and multiply and replenish the earth, till we have brought every sun-bronzed son and daughter of toil, into one hallelujah of swelling chorus. Glory to God in the highest, who hath redeemed us out of every tribe and tongue and people, and hath made us kings and priests unto our God forever and forever. Let us as Galileans cherish the emblems and the faith that guarantees this conveted consummation."

The first meeting of this organization was held in 1856, in an old shanty, located in a humble quarter of Baltimore, known as Peach Alley, and identified with Hemsly Nichols, in the reception of the Order were Samuel W. Chase, Sr., Dr. John F. Brown, and Harriet Nichols, the founder's faithful helpmeet. For twenty-eight years she held the office of treasurer, and upon her death in 1883, the records showed an honest application of every dollar.

Hemsly Nihcols took the Bible for his chart, and morality, charity and religion as his basis and made special provision for the children to be known as juveniles. In 1859 the order was established in Washington through the co-operation of Henry Shorter and other, and is in a flourishing condition to-day. In 1869 he organized the R. W. Union State Grand Tabernacle in Baltimore and is now presided over by R. W. State Grand Ruler Chas. A. Murphy, who is also chairman of the committee on consolidation. The order grew radidly and spread to New York and Philadelphia, he at the same time adorning and beautifying it. In August, 1873, he organized the Grand Encampment, and it now has a membership of 980.

In 1873, he experienced hardship of renting, and he addressed the members on the subject of building

A HALL FOR THEMSELVES.

They heeded his advice and drew all their money from the bank (and it was well that they did, for the Freedmans Bank failed.) On September 26, 1875, he laid the corner stone of Galilean Temple, 320 F. street southwest, Washington, D. C. costing $8,430.

Through the co-operation of Rev. J. W. Webb the order was introduced in Fauquier County, Va., and on July 22, 1874, assisted by his brethern, he laid the corner stone of Galilean Temple, at Salem, Fauquire County, Va., and many souls have been born to God—as it is used for church and secret society purposes.

In 1876 he started the question of building a hall for society. He being tired of alleys and out of the way places, and he finally succeeded in purchasing a building, 43 S. Liberty street, and he dedicated it to God. The order began to grow rapidly and the succeeding years were marked by unparalleled prosperity.

In 1877 the order suffered the loss of its beloved founder, Hemsly Nichols. He had presided as Right Worthy National Grand Ruler for 20 years, and was held in the highest respect everywhere. When so many Temples sprung into existence, each subscribing to the same general principles, yet independant in many respects, the

DESIRE FOR CONSOLIDATION

and permanent union became very ganeral. In response to the demand at the 29th session held at Charleston, W. Va., by direction of the Grand Tabernacle, R. W. N. G. Ruler Thomas I. Hall, appointed the following committee to effect the important mission:

Chas. A. Murphy, chairman: Henry Smothers, Dr. Allen R. Smith, Mary A. Harper, Hester Smith, Anthony Armstrong, John W. Reid, Chas. S. Cowans, Columbus Gordon, Emily Gaskins, George Campbell, Walter Grayson, Henry Jennings, Isaac Carter, Virginia Blumeir, T. E. Scott, and they met the following committee of National Council at Galileans' Temple 320 F. street southwest, Washington, D. C: Royal Racks, Francis Beckett, E. J. Webster, Mary Spillyard, F. Nash, B. C. West, B. A. Allen, E. J. Simms, Wm. Mason, G. W. Liggans, M. A. Peters. The committee on consolidation intelligently deliberated on union, and did consolidate, and to-dav they relate with much satisfaction, that 24,000 Galileans speak one language in their tabernacle—all is the result of the first meeting in Peach Alley, Baltimore, at this time the order owned $94,000 worth of real estate, and in May 1886 laid the corner stone of a new temple of benevolence in Richmond, Va., on Main street, 24 by 70, costing $7.000. During the past year two subordinate temples were instituted in Kingston, Jamaca, by Bro. Thos. I. Hall and Anthony Armstrong, and the outlook for rapid growth in that beautiful isle is encouraging indeed.

The numbers, both of tabernacles and members, have been steadily increasing, so that the annual conclave is yearly becoming more and more the assembly of a great worlds convention. The number of new Tabernacles organized and set to work during the year just ended has been 49, with a membership of 1,980.

THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORDER.

Is 32,090, and an increase of 1,360 during the year. This aggregate is furnished from 459 subordinate Tabernacier, three state grand tabernacles, all under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Tabernacle. In April 1889, the central headquarters in Baltimore was destroyed by fire, and the order suffered a severe loss. But nothing daunted they rallied and have since

ERECTED A HANDSOME FIVE-STORY STRUCTURE

on the same site, fitted up in the most modern fashion und containing all the paraphenalia of a first-class order. The building has a front of pressed brick trimmings, stained glass windows with conspicuous emblems of fish, making a very attractive appearance. Its cost is estimated at $15,000. The first floor is used as offices for the National Grand Tabernacle and library or reading room. The library is quite well stocked with books and periodicals, covering a wide range of literature. Portraits of prominent persons adourn the walls, and there is a homelike air pervading the place, which makes this temple at once the pleasure and pride of its numerous numbers.

The present list of officials is headed by Thomas I. Hall, as W. W. G. Ruler, Mr. Hall is a man of commanding, recognized throughout the jurisdiction of the order as a scholar and business man of the highest character. To his wisdom is largely due the phenominal success of the organization. His word is ably seconded by the R. W. W. G. Scribe, Columbus Gordon, who partakes of the same general characteristics of his principal.

A golden future for this noble order is assured, and its influence for good is beyond calculation. Beginning with surroundings of the humblest order by patience and perseverance it has reached a round high upon the ladder of fame and added an enviable page to the chronicles of history. It has in view

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARIES

savings banks, co-operative business institutions and proposes to care for both the temporal and spiritual interests of its desciples. The spirit of organization so prevelent and so gratifying in this stage of our development, welcomes the impetus which the Galileans have given, applauds the brotherly sentiments, which it champions, and pointsthem with unwavering hand to the road to progress, that ever leads onward and upward.

With the increased membership come the increased expenses of faithfully administering its functions, still the finances of the Order, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, have kept measurably abreast of the other progress of the Order, and are solid sound and satisfactory. The total amount paid out for sick benefits as shown by quarterly return sheets are $17,000, an increase of $3,000 over the preceeding year, the funeral dues have been $5,000 an increase of $1,850 in excess of the preceeding year showing a healthy financial condition.

PROF. JOSEPH H. DENSON OF MONTROSE, MISS.

Scarcely had the roaring of the cannon ceared, or the noise of the guns hushed, and the many soldiers returned to their homes from whence they had gone for the rescue of the Union, when the subject of this sketch, Prof. J. H. Denson, saw the light of this world. He was born May 11th, 1866, near the village of Garlandsville, Jasper county, Miss. His mother was a slave before the emancipation, and being turned loose without bread or home, had to begin work on the farm from which she had been accustomed. While her manner of of support was very limited she was unable to send him to school. But however he attended the free schools in the county from two to three months in the year, until he was large enough to use the plow and hoe, hither he left the school room to the farm and only had an opportunity now and then to see the inside of a school house. While attending the free schools he was always first in his classes being very apt to learn. His mind was attached to his books, and when he was compelled to leave school, he kept up his studies the best he could at home, only having time to study at night, and that by a dim light given by pine knots. This was kept up until the year 1866, when he entered the field of labor among the colored people as a teacher. Although he had not been in school for six years he passed a very critical examination in Jasper county before one of that class that hates to see a Negro do anything except "saw wood and draw water," and begin teaching what was known as the Sand Hill school, near Garlandsville, and being about one-fourth of a mile from his birth place, on the 18th on January 1886. By teaching this school and saving his earnings he was able to enter college, where he long desired to go.

He entered Jackson College, at Jackson, Miss., on the 21st, of September, 1886. Not being able to go the whole term, he would go as long as his means would allow him and then go and teach for money to go to school on again. By hard study, during his vacations and while in school he managed to keep up with his class and when he entered school in October, 1888 was put in the graduating class of seven. Not withstanding his efforts to resist going in that class, the president of the college insisted on it, until he finally yielded and on May 29th 1889 he graduated as second in a class of seven, with honors.

He taught two terms at Sand Hill and went from there to Conehatta, Miss., where he taught two terms. Then venturing to Jasper county, taught the public school at Montrose Miss., one term in the summer of 1888. From there he went to school and after finishing the course in Jackson College in 1889 returned home and spent the summer on the farm, until fall when he was elected principal of Shiloh school, one of the largest schools in Newton county. Teaching there in the winter of 1889 and 1890, returned home again, where he had been elected principal of the school he taught in 1888. At present he is teaching the colored public school at Montrose, Miss. He is a young man of a fine education, rare ability and being in the prime of life is destined to do much good for his race. He has the respect of all who know him of both races, and is very much respected both at home and abroad, especially among those whom he has labored, and has done much good among his people in trying to educate them.

He is a member and clerk of St Paul Baptist church of this place, and as a christian his character is unexcelled by none. He is also clerk of the third New Hope Baptist Association, an organization that composes about 1700 members.

With such men as Prof J. H. Denson, (as he is called) among us it is only a question of time before we will be able in this part of our great country to give "honor to whom honor is due." His motto was "I will not be excelled" and our young men should take his example, as he was always anxious to be ahead in all he undertook both in study and work. NICK.

North Carolina Negroes.

"If there is one subject on which the southerner will talk volubly to a northern man it is the negro," writes a correspondent of The New York Sun from North Carolina. Accordingly he interviewed numbers of the white North Carolinians. He found among other things that 30,000 blacks have emigrated from the Tar Heel State, mostly to the Yazoo delta in Mississippi, in one year, 1889. One cause of the wholesale migration was said to be a gaudy and splendid colored circular which was sown broadcast among the negroes by the seductive and sweetly singing railroad agent. The circular represented the black man in his present cabin in one picture, in another the paradise that waited for him in the garden spot of the Mississippi.

The negroes in consequence fairly tumbled over one another to reach this earthly paradise. When they got there, however, they found they must still work by the day and live on corn and bacon, which promises from present prospects to be the fate of the southern farm negro till the millennium. One man, however, a tobacco broker, gave a different explanation of the exodus. He said: "We are to blame in this matter. We have not paid the darkies enough wages, considering the profits we have made out of our crop, and in consequence I have seen carloads of them on their way west."

The writer quotes southern politicians to the effect that only for the negro question the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee would go strongly Republican, being inclined to protection on account of their newly awakened manufacturing interests. If the colored men were to vote Democratic the southern whites would vote Republican, so intense is their hatred of negro domination. The typical southern view of the negro is perhaps contained in the fellowing:

Now you will hear everybody say that the nigger is lazy and won't work unless watched. That's one of his best characteristics, and I'll tell you why. If he was different we would lose him. I had one nigger in my employ named Henry, who was half brother to one of Norfolk's smartest white men, and he was just like his half brother. He didn't need any watching. He could do more work than any two of his fellows. Valuable hand? No, sir. Inside of four years after I hired him he came to me and said:

"I done gwine to leave yo, Mr. Ballentine."

"I knew it," said I; "you're going to work for yourself, you rascal." That was the fact. He had bought a farm, and he wanted me to lend him some money to put it in shape, and I had to let him have it. I'd sooner lend money to him than to any man I know of, but he doesn't have to borrow now. If the niggers were all like him where would our help come from? The lazy nigger who has to be watched is the mainstay of our southern industry, because if he is watched and encouraged, as you would encourage your child in doing a task, he will do more work in our climate than two white men could.

The North Carolina negro, as the correspondent saw him, seemed well fed and clothed. A peck of cornmeal and four pounds of bacon a week is the ration for the colored laborer. But does he vote? No, he does not.

The summer conference in London of the United International Arbitration Peace association and the Peace society was very quiet, and not much has been said of it. Yet many distinguished names were among those of the advocates of universal peace. From various civilized nations the delegates came—from Italy, from France and Spain, from America and England and from Holland. David Dudley Field, in opening the congress, spoke of the simultaneous graduated disarmament of nations which the society advocated. While all indications seem to point the other way, that will very possibly be the end of the gigantic war preparations now making among most of the nations. Weapons of war will be brought to such perfection that nations will be very evenly matched, and will find it far better to arbitrate their differences than to fight them out, since neither will care to risk being swept from the earth.

There is no public man in the union more popular than Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, the secretary of the World's fair directors. He is of sturdy Quaker ancestry, and so honest that although he is now serving his fifth term in the house of representatives he is still one of the poorest members of congress, as well as one of the ablest. His selection as secretary of the directors for the World's fair is eminently fitting. He has been identified officially with four great expositions already. His experience in such fairs and as commissioner of patents will be of benefit in the work before him. He was chosen for his present place partly out of gratitude for his successful efforts in turning the Ohio delegation in congress over to the side of Chicago for the fair.

The Chautauqua students are doing excellent work in taking up the important questions of the day and carefully studying them. They do not hesitate to tackle radical questions, and in this they are wise. An all around intelligent person needs wide information. The Chautauquans are at present studying Henry George's works.

The New York Evening Post says that the conference silver bill reported by Senator Sherman, which has become a United States statute, is really a better law than the one which has been in force some years, and which the new law repeals.

It is cheerful to note that in the great middle belt of the union the crop average is reported as steadily rising. Prosperity comes out of the ground.

July has been a month of accident and disaster.

Still Secretary Blaine is talking reciprocity and sugar.

St. Louis has no reason to complain of the census, since under it she passes from the sixth to the fifth city in population in the union.

It is now the season of the year in which Larry Jerome wrote under his autograph in a Saratoga hotel register. "I came to Saratoga for change and rest. The waiters got the change and the landlord got the rest."

Look out for the counterfeit two dollar bills. They are an excellent imitation of the genuine. There is one infallible way to test them and other United States paper money. Take a pin or needle and run it under the silk fiber that is scattered through the paper of the bill. If with the pin you can pull up the thread so that it is plainly visible, then you can take that money for the face of it. The counterfeit twos are silver certificates.

Is there a really fireproof building in America? The huge structure in New York, in which were the headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph company, was supposed to be; yet when once the opportunity offered a million arrows of flame darted up its walls on the inside. The fire bent and melted the iron plates, and penetrated the tower at the very top. It was a thrilling sight to witness the flames bursting through the sides of the cupola nearly 300 feet above ground. But most thrilling of all was the sight of the girls and men upon the roof, driven from their work, hundreds of them, by the smoke and flames, praying, screaming and wringing their hands. Through the skill and bravery alone of the firemen all these were saved from a frightful death.

The New Silver Law.

The leading features of the new silver law are contained in the two sections quoted below:

Sec. 1. The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury

In brief, the secretary of the treasury is empowered—not compelled—to buy each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, and issue in return therefor treasury notes of the United States in denominations of not less than $1 or more than $1,000. He must each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion into standard silver dollars until the 1st of July, 1891. Thereafter he shall coin as much as is needed to redeem the treasury notes as they come in.

Another provision of the law is that the secretary of the treasury may use his own discretion in redeeming the notes in silver or gold, since the silver notes and the silver dollars are equally with gold legal tender, "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." We are further informed that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." It would be a queer government whose policy would be to maintain the parity of the two metals on a ratio not provided by law, would it not?

Another section provides that the money deposited by national banks as security for their circulating notes shall be turned into the general cash of the treasury, and the same circulating notes shall be redeemed from the general cash fund.

The law as finally adopted was the result of a compromise proposed by Senator Sherman. "All good things are a compromise," remarked one of the Presbyterian doctors of divinity during the debate on revision. Whether the silver law is a good thing depends on how the individual regards it. As it stands it will add $60,000,000 a year to the circulation. If silver comes up to the level with gold it will add $70,000,000. The unlocking of the deposits for national bank notes will add, it is claimed, $70,000,000 more for the next year.

Neither the "gold bugs," so called, nor the free coinage men are exactly satisfied with the law. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, says it is a "sugar coated quinine pill." Other objectors declare that it gives the secretary of the treasury too much discretionary power, and makes of silver a commodity to be measured by gold. On the other hand, advocates of the bill assert that the passage of this law is pushing silver rapidly to a parity with gold, and at the final debate in the house pointed triumphantly to the fact that when the bill was introduced silver was 93 cents an ounce in the market, whereas at the time of the debate in question it was $1.07½.

The bill becomes a law in August, thirty days from the date the president affixed his signature.

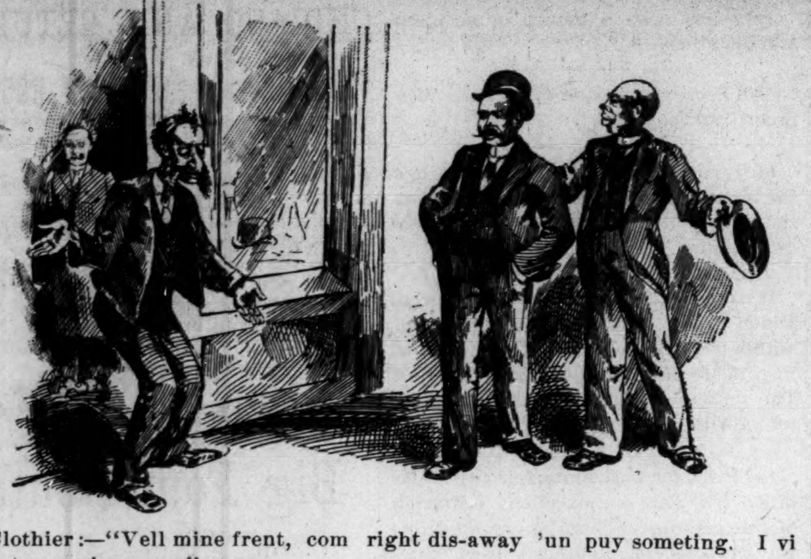
CHICAGO AND RETURN
Only $7.00.
Via C. H. & D. and MONON ROUTE.
From Cincinnati, and one cent per mile for the round trip from all stations south of Deshler. Occasion of the PATRIARCHS MILITANT and I. O. O. F. MEETING. Tickets on sale August 5th and 6th; good returning until August 11, 1890.
Also Excursion Tickets at One Fare for the Round trip from same points will be on sale August 2d, 3d, and 4th; good returning until August 11, 1890.
For further information address nearest agent C. H. & D. R. R.
E. O. McCORMICK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agt.

THE
Big Four Route
FOR THE
Twenty-Fourth
ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT
OF THE
Grand Army
OF THE Republic
AT
BOSTON, MASS.
AUGUST 12 to 15, 1890.
Round-Trip Excursion Tickets
Will be sold via this Popular Line at
VERY LOW RATES.
REMEMBER
The Big Four Route
IS THE
Popular Through Car Line to Boston,
Equipped with Wagner Palace Vestibuled Sleeping-cars, luxurious Day Coaches, and an elegant Dining-car Service.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P., Agent, C. C. C. St. S. R'y Indianapolis.
Oscar G. Murray, Traffic Mgr. D. B. Martin, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE
Big Four Route
WILL SELL
Round Trip Excursion Tickets
TO
CHICAGO
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
Continental Cantonment
Partriarchs Millitant.
I. O. O. F.
AT RATE OF
One Cent Per Mile,
with one dollar added for admission coupon, which entitles the holder to witness all Competive Drills, Inspections, Dress Parades, etc, held during the Cantonment.
Tickets will be sold Tuesday, August 5th, and Wednesday, August 6th; good returning until August 11th. In addition to the above, tickets will be sold for trains of August 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until August 11th, at rate of One Fare for Round Trip, with similar addition for admission coupons.

The Big Four Route
IS THE
ONLY THROUGH CAR LINE
BETWEEN
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago,
RUNNING
Solid Vestibule Trains,
equipped with the finest Compartment Buffett Sleeping Cars, standard Wagner Sleeping Cars, and elegant Reclining Chair Cars; luxurious Parlor and Cafe Dining Cars on Day Trains.
All trains on the Big Four Route arrive at and depart from Central Union Station, Cincinnati, where direct connection is made with through trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., Kentucky Central Ry., and Queen and Crescent Route, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary via other lines.
For full information as to tickets, rates, and time of trains, call on or addaess
H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. Agent, C. C. C. St. L. R'y., Indianapolis.
Oscar G. Murray, Traffic Mgr. D. B. Martin, Gen'l. Pass Agt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPT. PAUL BOYNTON
will give one of his full nautical exhibitions at
Broad Ripple on
Sunday, August 3rd, 1890.
Besides this exhibition there will be a full team of
Log Rollers
This in itself is a show worth going miles to see and is something never before seen here.
Wallace Ross
the famous oarsman will give an exhibition in fast and fancy rowing using boats of paper 30 feet long and weighing only 20 pounds.
The proprietors of Broad Ripple Park have arranged a race between this World Renowned Oarsman and
Mr. Harry Vail,
of New Brunswick, for a purse of $250,00 a side. This will be a bonafide race and the most exciting one ever witnessed in the state of Indiana as Ross and Vail have been trying to arrange a race for some time and each one will try his best to win it.
Time of Trains on the Monon Route.
Leave Union Station at 10:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.
Leave Mass. Ave. at 10:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m., and 2:40 p. m. Returning leave Broad Ripple at 7:00 p. m.



Clothier:—"Vell mine frent, com right dis-away 'un puy someting. I vi dreat you nise, sure."

Prospective customers:—"Look here jack, don't you go in dar. I was in dar wunce and dat Ju dun cheat all de hair off my head."

OUR CITY PEOPLE.

—Hot weather.

—Base ball this week.

—Mrs. Emma Stevenson is reported better.

—Miss Estella Fisher has returned from Terre Haute.

—Mrs. John Minor will visit relatives in Chicago next week.

—Bethel Church is prepairing a grand testimonal for Rev. J. H. Clay.

—Mrs. Chas. Bass was called home by the death of her father at Marion, Ind.

—Mrs. Ollie Pollard, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bryant, 116 W. Sixth St.

—Mrs. Tenie J. Cooper is visiting friends in Cincinnati and Paris, Ky. this week.

—The Odd Fellows' Hall is under cover. They hope to dedicate it in September.

—Mesdames Ena Winn and Adelia McCline have returned from a pleasant visit to Washington, Ind.

—Tim Tyler's excellent company gave a concert Monday évening at Simpsons Chapel to a good house.

—Messrs. Charles Crutcher and Joseph Stanton will visit Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio at an early date.

—W. Oscar Abbott, our stenographer who has been incapacitated for several days on account of a swolen hand, is rapidly recovering.

—Mr. B. F. Harris has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Monmouth, Ill. He takes his old place as foreman in THE FREEMAN office.

—Rev. J. H. Hector, the "Black Knight," entertained a large audience with a charactistsc lecture on Prohibition at the criminal court room, Tuesday evening.

—B. S. Fisher performed the rope act while R. W. Thompson rode the goat at Garrett Smith's Lodge last Friday evening. It is said that both displayed great staying qualities.

The enterprising firm of Banks and Willis is doing a large business. The following funerals were in their charge last week: Mrs. Marcus Harvey, Rev. John W. Williams, and Mrs. Liddie Banks.

—The Independent Sons of Honor celebrate their 42d anniversary in Louisville, Monday, the 4th. A large number of Indianapolitans will go over on the excursion to-morrow night.

—Miss Grace Lucas, in company with her aunt, spent a very pleasant day Tuesday, with her former pupils at Mitchellsvillsville, Wayne Township.

—An Anniversary Celebration will be given by the members of Allen Chaple, Friday evening, Aug. 15, '90, in honor of their pastor, Rev. J. A. Davis. A grand literary and musical program will be rendered. Every one is invited to be present. Admission 15 cents.

—Rev. E. W. S. Hammond, one of the most talented and gifted pulpit orators in the country, was in the city a few days this week, and paid THE FREEMAN sanctum a visit. Dr. Hammond has just returned from the "Far West" where he has been working in the interest of the Freedman's Aid Society. He speaks in glowing terms of the out-look for the race, and regards THE FREEMAN as the ablest exponent of Negro journalism.

—W. A. Driffle, of St. Louis and Vice President of the Hotel Waiters' Union, was here last week in interest of that order. During the strike, which is now in progress in St. Louis, the Hotel Waiters' Union is making an offort to keep all waiters in other cities from coming there, and Mr. Driffle has visited many of the leading cites for this purpose- The Hotel Waiters' Union in St. Louis numbers about 680 members, two thirds of whom are Afro-Americans. They receive $25 a month but are making a demand for $30 and shorter hours.

ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC

At Island Park—A Grand Time Expected—A Royal Banquet—How the Race can Obtain Recognition—That "Hero" Agent The Monkey and Parrot—General News.

Chicago, Ills., Special to THE FREEMAN.

L. E. Johnson, of the water department, was the first one to respond to the request that each of THE FREEMAN subscribers should secure two more. I was introduced to a large number of his white friends as an absolute friend and representative of the only colored illustrated newspaper, whose editor lauded neither political party, but men and measures where the race interests were best subserved. We wound up at Mr. Emil Stiffins,s place, on Indiana and Franklin streets, who is of German decent, and got "stuck" on THE FREEMAN at once. He will secure the subscription of many of his friends. We hope the young men in stores, offfces, and barber shops, where they have to hide THE FREEMAN to keep it from being carried away by some lover of it who does not subscribe, will interest themselves in reading the greatest colored paper published.

The Mysterious Ten held a benefit Monday evening.

Albert Dennis died at the residence of his sister on Butterfield Street, the 25th.

How many cards will we receive next week from persons who desire to subscribe.

See Chicago Directory in advertising column, and interest in that column if you wish success.

Lewis Splint, Memphis, Tenn., is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. A. Buckner on Third Ave.

L. W. Cummings, general salesman of Seigel, Cooper and Co., is making a three weeks trip in Illinois.

Mrs. Samuel Wills and two children, of Springfield, Ill., are visiting Mrs. R. M. Mitchell on Dearborn St.

H. Thomas, of West Lake street, met with a very painful accident last week, in which a rib and wrist was broken.

Mrs. Allen J. Tinney has for over a week been confined to her bed by a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism.

Restaurants are not kicking about the raise of ice. Ice tea has gone up five cents more and ice water five cents a glass.

The Calico Club auxilliary of Herman Baptist Church gave another successful entertainment last Thursday evening.

The colored regiment is progressing rapidly. The officers are of good material. We will say more about them in the future.

Miss Louis Morgan, of Louisville, who some weeks ago accidently fell down a flight of stairs and broke a rib, is able to be out.

Mrs. Mary Covington, of Evansville, Ind., is visiting her son Thomas for a couple weeks at Mrs. J. R. Butler's on Dearborn Ave.

Mrs. T. Allen and daughter, and Miss M. Grath, of Wichita, Kan., are visiting Mrs. Allen's daughter, Mrs. G. Walker, on Rush St.

Messrs. J. W. Hardy and H. Raglin have just moved in their new $2,700 cottage on Morgan street, Englewood, and will see after the interest of THE FREEMAN.

A new feature has been added to the Afro-American enterprise and thrift by the opening of a miscellany and general merchandis store on West Indiana street, Mr. C. E. Thornton, proprietor.

Mrs. Prof. C. W. Bell, of Cincinnati, will visit Mrs. R. M. Hancock. Their only and sixteen-year old daughter, Miss Carrie, is the guest of Prof. Wonza at Waukesha.

Chicago department for the Elliot Toilet Co. and Burnett's delicate flower perfume, Mrs. S. E, Oldham, agent 111 Third Ave., flat 8. Ladies and gentle- will please give her a call.

It has always been our custom to send a few deserving ones THE FREEMAN, gratis, persons we knew were not able to subscribe. Unless they show more appreciation we will desist.

Mr. Lew Snider, on returning home one evening last week, found a white man too familiar with his wife. At last reports the man was just breathing Mr. Snider is at his duties under $5,000 bond.

The monkeys at Lincoln Park Zoo had a misunderstanding Sunday and a rumpus among them was raised. The parrot was next, and one yelled, "Jesus Christ!" he must have been at some of the Sunday picnics.

About half of Mrs. Yerks' conductors can neither read nor speak plain English, and since the introduction of electric lights, and removal of the street names, it is very bothersome to both citizens and strangers.

Scores of people the past week visited THE FREEMAN'S Chicago artist studio. On exhibition is a group of fourteen of the P. G. M. Council at Pensacola, Fla., life size, and is 40x50. It is for their lodge room in their new $50,000 building

If the solictor of the "Hero," Brother Lenex's paper, would write and not meddle about THE FREEMAN and its cartoons, they might receive more consideration. The people wish THE FRREMAN and will have it, and it is no use to "kick."

Messrs. Eli Alexander, S. Davis and Chas. Heywood were banqueted by the Nichols North Side "Stag Club," Friday evening before leaving for a visit to their parents in Leavenworth, Kan. The invitations were type-written and the one especially for THEFREEMANwas neatly gotten up. The caterer deserves credit for the menu and service.

Want agents in each of the following towns to take care of our already large circulation and solicit, regardless of race or color: St. Charles, Elmhurst, Elgin, Batavia, and Auora. Address the generol office, 31 and 33 N. Penn., street, Indianapolis, Ind., or 62 Whiting street, Chicago, Ill. Agents Miss F. Maxon, Oak Park, Miss Lyda Brown Austin.

When the race will learn like the Caucasian, to recognize their newspaper representatives as they do, to properly notify them and advertise with them, send them invitations and complimentaries when necessary, of coming events, and pay for them if required for time, trouble and work, then they will receive just recognition by the race, and the remarks of Dr. Jennifer will be unnecessary and a thing of the past.

Odd Fellows picnic at Island Park, Monday, Aug., 4th, by Western Star Lodge No. 1443. All brother Odd Fellow Lodges and House Holds have been invited and requested to join us, and will attend Western Star, 1443. We assure you that no objectionable characters will be allowed on the picnic grounds. Trains leave Polk St. depot at 9:00 a. m., stopping at Archer Ave., 47th and 63d streets and Kensington. Fair Round trip, $1.00, children 50cts. Remember the day and date, August the 4th.

DOWN IN TEXAS.

The Little Town of Beaumont—What the Afro-Americans are doing here.

Beaumont, Texas., Special to THE FEEMAN.

The readers of THE FREEMAN in this little burg enjoy reading the many letters in this paper from the different parts of the country. We often read them and compare the status of the colored people here with those of other parts of the country. We believe that Beaumont contains as much pluck and enterprise to the square inch as any town in the southwest. The colored people, particularly, are wide awake and aggressive. We have four good active churches here which are elegantly built and richly furnished. Our A. M. E. Church cost $4,000, and has a membership of over one hundred and fifty. Rev. A. H. Lane, a well educated and highly esteemed gentleman, is pastor. We have over three hundred Afro-Americans in this city who own real-estate and property that ranges in value from $250 to $5,000, and many there are who own small homes. Mr. T. W. Lewis is perhaps the wealthiest colored man in the city. He runs a liquor business and is worth over $5,000 This city contains four colored barber shops, one doctor, two bar rooms and several groceries. Our police force consists of only three officers, two of whom are colored. We hope at an early date we can furnish you with the portraits and sketches of some of our representative men for THE FREEMAN, which, by the way, is regarded as the greatest Afro-American Journal in the United States.

POLITICAL.

FOR Auditor of State, J. O. Henderson, of Kokomo, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

***

FOR Treasurer of Marion County, Victor M. Backus, subject to the popular vote of the people on Nov 4.

***

FOR Clerk Supreme Court—Marion County: JOSEPH T. FANNING—Subject to the the decision of the Democratic State convention.

***

FOR Clerk of Marion County, JOHN R. WILSON.

***

FOR Sheriff of Marion County, HENRY W LANGENBURG—Subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.

***

FOR Prosecuting Attorney, JOHN W. HOLTZMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

***

FOR Auditor of Marion County, THOMAS TAGGART—Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Nominating Cinvention.

***

FOR County Commissioner, Third District, FURMAN STOUT—Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

***

FOR Sheriff of Marion County, CAPT. J. MANY—Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

***

FOR Coroner of Marion County, FRANK E MANKER, M. D—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

***

JOHN LEE.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the democratic state convention.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Clerk—John R. Wilson.
For Sheriff—Henry Langenberg.
For Auditor—Tomas Taggart.
For Treasurer—Victor M. Backus.
For Recorder—Peter Carson.
For Coroner—Frank Manker.
For Surveyor—Paul Julian.
For Commissioner Second District—Michael H. Farrell.
For Commissioner Third District—Firman Stout.
For Superior Court Judges—Napoleon B. Taylor, Jas. W. Harper, for term commencing November 1890; P. W. Bartholomew for term commencing October 1892.
For Judge of Circuit Court—Edgar A. Brown.
For Judge of Criminal Court—Millard F. Cox.
For Prosecuting Attorney—John W. Holtzman.
For Representatives—Harry Matthews, Henry Thiens, J. C. McCloskey, J. E. McCullough, Frederick J. Mack.

There is one spot that the midsummer season finds not dull, and that is South Carolina. If you want something with which to compare the temperature of 102 in the shade you can say it is as hot as politics in South Carolina. A gentle thrill is added to the interest when it seems to flag by rumors of assassination and of pistol and shotgun arguments for objectionable opponents.

The United States has its Fourth of July. Japan will hereafter have its 1st of July, and as it is so near China fireworks will be both cheap and handy. July 1 of this year the Japanese first voted, though they have been a nation since long before Romulus founded Rome. The qualifications for suffrage are hedged about with requirements of property and otherwise that make the right as yet far from being a universal one: still, it has been granted, and the Japs voted for members of their national legislature. July 1 is their independence day.

The sum and substance of the Behring sea seal fishery dispute between Great Britain and the United States seems to be about this: When Russia owned Alaska she gave notice that Behring was a closed sea, belonging to her. While other nations might sail ships through the passage at will the right to fish there belonged to Russia alone. This was never disputed till the United States purchased Alaska. Russia formally ceded to us all her rights and claims. But by that time British America itself was becoming rapidly settled with colonists, who claimed the right to every thing they could get in waters adjacent to their shores. Hence the trouble. Prior to 1886 Great Britain never claimed the privilege of fishing for seals in Alaskan waters. She has no right to claim such privilege now any more than she had when Russia owned Alaska. This is Secretary Blaine's conclusion and the substance of what he said in his correspondence with Lord Salisbury.

The Row in Central America.

It is strange that the fighting and trouble in the Central American republics should all grow out of plans for union and harmony, yet such seems to be the fact. For a number of years the five twopenny republics of Central America—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador—have been trying to form a union for their mutual benefit. Their mutual petty jealousies have so far defeated all such attempts. After much squabbling and discussion finally last October at a council of delegates from the five countries a plan of union was formally agreed on. Oct. 15 Salvador, through its president, Menendez, ratified and subscribed to the union. All the other four republics signed the agreement within a month's time, and there was fair prospect that what statesmen had striven for years to bring about—this alliance offensive and defensive in the central countries—was to be successful.

But there is one trouble with a Central American republic. It never knows its own little mind. Nothing pertaining to governments will ever stay put long at a time. June 22 of this year Menendez, president of San Salvador, was put out of the way, according to another pleasant little fashion of the Central American republics, and one Ezeta took possession of the government in his stead.

At once Ezeta took it on himself to say that San Salvador was opposed to union, and would not have it on any consideration. The fighting reported in Salvador was between the contending factions there, Ezeta's partisans and those opposed to him. Of course Ezeta's declaration angered the other republics, particularly since San Salvador had been most urgent of all for the union. Whether she will be permitted thus to back out of a national agreement which she herself was the first to ratify will be a question for the other republics to settle. It may be that they will band together and thrash her into keeping her word. They can easily do so.

On the whole, it is a pity these little republics cannot unite and present a solid front to the rest of the world. Some of the most extraordinary undeveloped material resources in the world are to be found within their limits. They abound in riches, both above and below the ground. All they want to inaugurate an era of marvelous prosperity is peace, capital and industry.

CHICAGO ADS.

THE ALLIANCE,

171 THIRD AVENUE.

The best meals served, quick and neat, 15c and upwards. W. A. BUCKNER, Prop.

A Grand Jubilee Meeting!

There will be a ten day's meeting at Crown Hill Park, beginning August 22d, and continuing until the 31st, inclusive. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the Second Baptist church. The proceeds of the meeting will be used to free the church from debt. Crown Hill Park is situated directly north on the Electric line, just four miles from the city. It is one of the most beautiful parks of the city, there being a great many large trees, plenty of grass and water, and in case of rain you can find shelter under the large tent that will be erected in which divine services will be held. The grounds will be illuminated with electric lights, so you see that everything will be arranged to add to the felicity of the occasion. The following prominent divines will, according to promise, assist in the meeting: Rev. R. T. Huffman, D. D., Winchester, Ky.; Rev. R. T. Anderson, D. D., Knoxville, Tenn., formerly pastor of the Blackford Street A. M. E. church; Rev. J. D. Rouse, D. D., Evansvil'e, Ind.; Rev. G. E. Scott, A. B., Louisville, Ky.; Rev. C. H. Clark, D. D., Owensboro, Ky. The ministers of the city are cordially invited to assist in the meeting. Divine services will be as follows: Preaching every afternoon at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., during the week. On the Sabbath, general covenant meeting from 10 to 11 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. The choir of the Second Baptist church will render appropriate selections during the meeting. Good order will be preserved. Our many friends and the public generally are cordially invited to spend ten days with us in serving God in the wilderness.

On the Sabbath a small admission of 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children will be charged at the gate. Take the electric cars and they will take you directly to the gate of the park for 5 cents. The last car will leave the park at 11 a. m.

Those desiring stands will call at 9 Fayette street. Rev. J. W. Carr, pastor; C. Burley, S. Marshall, G. Davis, I. Tanner, D. Pierce, L. Wadkins, G. W. Bruton, I, Chandler, Committee. tf

WANTED 10,000 LADY AGENTS on salary and commission to sell Madam Johnson's Home treatment for Ladies, a sure and speedy cure for all female complaints. Address with stamp. Madam E. B. Johnson, 1519 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted to Know.

A subscriber to THE FREEMAN in Ft. Robinson, Neb., wishes to know the name and address of the Chief Grand Master of the Knights of Tabor. Any reader of THE FREEMAN who knows his name and address, will oblige us by giving the information to the editor of THE FREEMAN.

Excursion to Louisville Ky.

Sunday Aug. 3rd. 1890.

Big 4 Route Via. North Vernon.

The Independent Sons and Daughters of Honor invite their friends to accompany them. Rate $2.50 for the round trip. Children under 12 years of age half rate.

Special train will leave Union Depot at 1:00 a. m., returning leaves Louisville at 11:55 p. m. Tickets good to return on regular trains August 4th and 5th.

This Splendid Business Calculator will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.00, or free to any person who will send in two subscriptions to THE FREEMAN.

MAKE NO MISTAKE, SMOKE THE

FUMAS CIGAR

See that the word MENDEL appears on the ash. Others are imitations.

ARE YOU PREPARED

For the hot weather with a pair of nice, cool Oxfords or Slippers. If not, come to us and get choice of anything in the house at

One-Third of the Reglar Price.

J. C. Hart & Co.

75 East Washington St.

Let Everyone Attend

W. H. ROLL'S.

Friday Bargain Sale.

This Friday we will offer any INGRAIN CARPET in or store at 55 cents per yard.

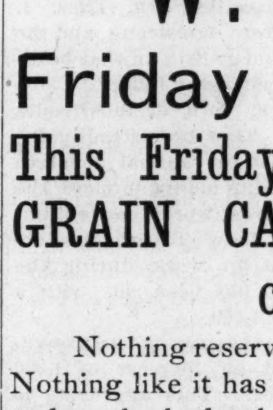
Nothing reserved. Two hundred patterns to select from Nothing like it has ever been offered Indianapolitans before and can be had only at ROLL'S, the Leading Carpet Establishment in the city. Sales for Cash,

F. M. BaZEL, Salesman.

W. H. ROLL.

No. 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 South Illinois St.

FELIX DAVIS.



Contractor and builder of BRICK WORK Grate Setting, Cistern Building and repairing neatly done.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

77 W. Wabash St.

POPULAR RESTAURANT

AT NO. 12 INDIANA AVE.

Meals at all hours on short notice. Regular meals at 25 and 15 cents. Come in and see us.

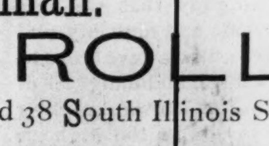
Lucie P. Robinson, Prop.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are offering Special Prices this week on our goods. Laundered Shirts worth $1.00, at 75 cents. Unlaundered shirts 50 cents. Flannel shirts 50 cts. White Vests, Socks 10 cts. worth 20 cts. Suspenders 15 cents worth 25 cts. White String Ties, 10 cts. per dozen. Ladies Hose 10 cts. Sun bonnets 25 cents. Ladies Gingham Aprons 25 cents. Ladies Handkerchiefs 5 cents. Children,s Rib Stockings 10 cts. Boy's Waists 25 cents.

No. 15 Indiana Ave.

PEN AND PENCIL STAMP



with your name and address sent by mail for 25 CENTS. CLUBS OF 5 $1.00. GEO. J. MAYER, No. 15 S. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind.